The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 285.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President has appointed Chauncey B. Sabin postmaster at Galveston, Texas.

—All vessels now in the Welland canal will get through, the late warm weather having melted the ice.

—Rev. C. B. Davidson, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, died on Thursday morning.

—The libel suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D Moulton has been postponed till next Wednesday.

—One of the parties who robbed Mr. Hyland on Wednesday night, near Karns City, has been identified and arrested.

—Col. Sam. B. Thomas, a well known railroad man and wealthy citizen of Elizabeth, Ky., died in Louisville on Thursday.

—G. B. Osborn, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was knocked from a freight train at Leclede Station, Mo., and killed.

—A man named Harkness, a resident of McClintockville, Pa., was run over and killed by the cars near that place on Thursday afternoon.

—A man named Grafowitch, in whose store the recent fire at Karns City originated, has been arrested as the incendiary and lodged in jail.

—A dispatch from Rome announces that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of granting an annuity to Garibaldi.

—On Wednesday night the caloboose at Pontiac, Ill., was burned, and Frank and Sam Downing, who were confined in it for disorderly conduct, were burned to death.

—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, but the President and directors not being ready to report, the meeting adjourned to the 23d inst.

—Hiram Smith will be hanged at Watertown, N. Y., to-day, all efforts to have the sentence commuted having failed, for the the murder of Charles Wenham, near Carthage, in January, 1873. He still asserts his innocence.

—Several members of the Brooks party in the Arkansas controversy arrived in Washington on Thursday night for the purpose of presenting their case to Congress, and urging a decision as to the validity of the new Constitution.

—Advices from Empire Bluff, the lower end of Lake Michigan, report the schooner Wm. Sanderson ashore and broke up, her crew, consisting of the Captain and seven men, having evidently taken to their boats and abandoned her.

—In the trial of the bank robbery case at Wilkesbarre, on Thursday, Cosgrove, *alias* Ike Marsh, was found guilty on the first indictment, which was for burglariously entering the house of John L. Robinson, President of the bank. The sentence was postponed.

—On Thursday afternoon while workmen were employed demolishing old stores at the intersection of Ninth and Market streets, on the site of the new postoffice, in Philadelphia, a wall fell and buried four men. All were taken out alive, but three are seriously injured.

—The Interior Department has received through the Secretary of State a telegram from the Spanish Government, announcing that Spain has appointed a board of commissioners, with Castelar as its President, to represent that country at our Centennial Exposition.

—Four repairers of the bridge over the Grand river, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, were knocked from the structure last Wednesday by the upsetting of a car, and J. Donovan fatally injured. John Tannigan had a leg broken and Thomas Geeen was badly bruised.

—A Convention of short horn cattle breeders was held in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday and Thursday. A number of interesting and valuable papers were read by prominent members of the association. Toronto, Ontario, was selected as the place of the next annual meeting, which takes place in December, 1875.

—The Board of Directors of the Citizens Bank of Philadelphia held a meeting on Thursday, and resolved to wind up its affairs with the aid of a receiver. The bank has discounted liberally, and the notes have not yet matured, but are said to be perfectly good. The President states that the personal liability of the stockholders to the extent of their shares fully guarantees all liabilities of the bank.

—Charley Butler, a lad about twelve years old, met with a singular and fatal accident at Anoka Junction, Indiana, on Thursday. While playing ball he stumbled and fell, one end of his bat sticking in the ground. He fell with his full weight upon his bat, striking him in the region of the heart. He went into the house to lay down on the sofa, and his mother discovered him dead about fifteen minutes afterwards.

—Rev. Thomas Cooper, pastor of the Free Congregational church in Frankford, Pa., on Thursday answered to a *capias* issued by the Sheriff, and is now under bonds in $5,000 to answer to a charge of felonious assault and battery upon Flora May Peters, aged eighteen years, also of Frankford. The charge was made by the father of the girl. The suit is a civil one, damages being fixed at $10,000 The members of Cooper's church believe him innocent.

MASONIC.

Officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States—Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Elected Grand Master.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States to-day elected the following officers to serve for three years: Grand Master, James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Deputy Grand Master, Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Chicago; Grand Generalissimo, Walter L. Bragg, of Montgomery, Ala.; Grand Captain General, Edward G. Schultz, of Baltimore; Grand Senior Warden, Benton H. Longley, of Winona, Minn.; Grand Junior Warden, Charles R. Woodruff, of Louisville; Grand Treasurer, John W. Simons, of New York city; Grand Recorder, Theo. S. Parvin, of Iowa City. The remaining Grand officers will be selected to-morrow, when the officers elected will be installed.

OHIO BREVITIES.

A NEW and beautiful synagogue has just been consecrated in Akron.

IN the Catholic Church of Canal Dover there were four weddings in one day.

A CHAPTER of a new secret order, the Knights of Honor, has been established in Warren,

ANOTHER new passenger train has been put upon the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.

STEUBENVILLE pays less taxes for general purposes outside of schools and police, than any other city of the same size in the State.

THE Mayor of Alliance offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries, who have been operating there of late.

THE teachers' institute of Marietta has closed after a successful session. There were one hundred and eighty-six teachers in attendance.

THE United Presbyterian Church of Xenia, held a meeting on the 24th instant and refused to accept the resignation of their pastor, Rev. W. G. Moorehead.

THE Massillon Coal Burning Company filed a certificate of incorporation on the 24th. Capital, $50,000; corporators, James Mullins, John Bastard and Hugh Langhlin.

A REWARD of one hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the person or persons who stole the body of Jacob Berg from his grave in the Massillon cemetery about ten nights ago.

THE Cadiz *Republican* boasts that the $809,000 deposits of the National banks of that place is an index to the wealth of Harrison county, having a population of only about 18,000 people. Wool is their leading staple.

A CONNEAUT, Ohio, merchant, paid out an average of $1,000 a day during last week for potatoes, and has shipped thus far during the present season, more than 20,000 bushels, mostly to Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus and Allegheny City.

THE rail mill of Wick, Ridgeway & Co., near Youngstown, is 670 feet long and 170 wide, excluding the outbuildings. It contains double puddling furnaces, equal to twenty-four single furnaces, and fourteen heating furnaces Fourteen steam engines are employed to supply the power to carry on the work. At the present time about 500 men and boys are employed about the mill, and the monthly pay roll foots up some $20,000.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports of Heads of Departments.

Secretary of War, Chief of Ordnance and Attorney General.

Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1874.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War states that his report will show that the actual expenditures of the War Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, were $46,325,307.31; and for the same for the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1874, $42,326,314.71, showing a reduction of $3,998,993.30. The report will also contain the following recommendation: Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of officers acting as Assistant Quartermasters; renewal of recommendations for the purchase of sites of posts in Texas, in accordance with the report previously made to Congress; officers and employes traveling on duty to be restored in lieu of actual expenses, as now allowed under the law of last year; private soldiers to be permitted to compete for the position of Commissary Sergeants as well as non-commissioned; the exemption of subsistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of sales of public property to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous, after the expiration of each fiscal year, the law to be so changed that appropriations for subsistence stores can be made available prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; that provision be made for the publication of 5,000 additional copies of the medical and surgical history of the war.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers for an additional appropriation for ammunition for target firing. It is recommended that a much larger appropriation than has heretofore been made should be made annually for the manufacture of arms. An increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping the militia. Steps are to be taken to relieve various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion. Sales of various arsenals, such as the Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watertown and Washington, are recommended. The Springfield armory, Frankford arsenal and a few others are recommended to be retained, and the proceeds of those sold to be applied to the erection of one grand arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established near New York. The proceeds of the sales of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their retention.

Report of the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's annual report shows that there were judgments during the fiscal year in civil suits in favor of the United States of $2,021,704. The amount actually realized was $867,192. Of criminal cases, 6,018 were terminated, including 2,623 convictions, of which 102 out of 966 were under the enforcement act. The total suits to which the United States were not a party were 19,194, of which 11,490 terminated, judgments being to the amount of $10,508,624. The expenses of marshals, commissioners, etc., for the year were $1,669,750, or $361,138 less than the previous year. The amount awarded by the Court of Claims was $2,418,804, against total claims of $4,054,366.

The Attorney General recommends that United States District Courts be given authority to issue subpœnas directing the attendance of witnesses before the Court of Claims, and that the latter be given power to punish for contempt any failure to obey; that the heads of departments be given authority for the use in court of rebel records in the possession of the Government; that the police force of the District of Columbia be increased; that all district attorneys and marshals be paid by salary only, fees being abolished; that a penitentiary be erected in the District of Columbia for the confinement of convicts, instead of the Albany; that a uniform law be provided for the selection of jurors for United States Courts, and the enactment of a law regulating the fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of the United States Courts.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends the rearmament of the navy with breech-loading rifled canon, which can be done at a very small cost, in view of the reduced number of ships and of guns required. The present types of foreign and American cruising ships carry four and a half to six inches of armor, and at present we have no guns except the fifteen inch in the monitors which will seriously injure the lightest of these armored vessels. Six inch and seven or eight inch rifle for the eleven inch smooth-bore, which even our smallest ships carry, and few of them would come off without great damage.

The Chief of Ordnance says recent experiments on the conversion of smooth-bore to rifled cannon developed no unexpected results, and he does not deem it possible to convert a cast-iron smooth-bore into an efficient rifle by any system of rifling.

Alabama Claims.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims re-assembled to-day. All were present except Ryerson, who is detained at home by illness. A large number of attorneys were present. The calendar was called to ascertain the condition of each case, and several demurrers will be argued to-morrow. No case is yet ready to be tried on testimony. Several new rules were proposed by the counsel affecting the sufficiency of evidence, and are now open for argument. Another point to be determined is whether a British subject serving as seaman on board a captured vessel is entitled to indemnity.

KARNS CITY.

Losses by the Late Fire.

A LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

KARNS CITY, December 3.—The following is a list of the buildings destroyed by the fire yesterday: New York Clothing Store, Myer's ten pin alley and saloon, Patrick Sheridan's saloon, Mrs. Hook's millinery store, Jenny Baker's ranche, Adrian's billiard hall, Shultz saloon, Patrick Logne's saloon, Kane's drug store and dwelling in rear, Shoe store and barber shop, E. S. Harvey's news room, and postoffice, Exchange Hotel and billiard room, Star Machine Shop, Todd's restaurant, John Knoblach's billiard hall, Regney's meat market, Scott & Traver's clothing store, F. Gibb's boot store, M. Deutsch's clothing store, Ralston & McJaldie's banking house, Brown & Martin's hardware store, J. C. Criswell's dry goods store, J. Shay's machine shop, M. Deutsch, dwelling, W. H. Packard, dwelling; Harvey's mill shop, Cox's wholesale liquor store, Levi's clothing store, large boarding house, John Markham's dwelling, J. Smither's dwelling, John Kane's dwelling, J. Lawson's dwelling, Calheman's grocery and dry goods store, Kino's dry goods store, St. Charles Hotel, Karns City saloon, Adams & Laird's grocery, Devonshire House, Old McClyman's log homestead, Samuel Lewis' saloon, Fox's grocery, Dr. West's drug store, Jewelry store, Empire House, on Petrolia road, Tyler's millinery and boarding house, Spence's livery and carriage house, and a large boarding house, torn down. Much of the contents of these establishments were rescued, though great damage resulted from hasty removal and careless handling. Most of the buildings were substantial, two story frames, and several unusually large and expensive. The bank funds and books were placed in the safe and locked in the fire proof vault.

The loss will be from $45,000 to $100,000, upon which there is but very little insurance. The heaviest losers are A. J. Salisbury, $13,000; Boughton & Chandler, machine shop, $6,000; Aiken's Exchange Hotel, loss about $5,000. The building where the fire originated was to have been sold at Sheriff's sale, with the stock of clothing. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

There are a great many families rendered destitute by the fire, many not having time to remove their goods. A great deal of what was saved was stolen or broken.

Discoveries by the Fossil Hunters.

CHEYENNE, Wy., December 3.—Prof. O. C. Marsh and scientific party arrived here last evening from the Bad Lands, south of the Black Hills. The expedition was very successful, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather and continued hostility of the Indians. The latter stopped the party twice when on their way to the Bad Lands, attempted a night attack on their camp, and otherwise molested them. The explorations were made under great difficulties, but resulted in important discoveries. About two tons of the remains of extinct tropical animals were collected, among them many new to science. This collection goes to Yale College, and will soon be described by Prof. Marsh. The military escort of the expedition was under the command of Major A. S. Burt and Lieut. W. L. Carpenter.

FOREIGN.

President MacMahon's Message to the Assembly.

Revolution in the Republic of Uruguay.

The Trial of Count von Arnim Indefinitely Postponed.

FRANCE.

Confusion Among the Politicians.

PARIS, December 3.—The radical Republican journal *La Republique Francaise* says the greatest confusion exists among the various parties in the Assembly. Both the Right and the Left consider dissolution imminent.

La France believes that the idea of removal of the Assembly by successive partial elections is gaining ground, and adds that a motion to that effect will shortly be introduced in the Chamber.

President MacMahon's Message.

PARIS, December 3.—The message of President MacMahon was delivered to the Assembly this afternoon. The President says: Order has been maintained throughout the country. The relations with foreign Governments are on an excellent footing. France has shown a firm determination to respect treaties, and has gained the increased confidence of her neighbors. No foreign power doubts her desire to maintain pacific relations with all nations. The financial position of the country has been sensibly improved. At home, thanks to a good harvest, agricultural production has reached an unprecedented figure. The export trade has never been so considerable as during the last four months. Everything now favors the expectation that these most satisfactory results will be at least equalled in 1875.

The President insists strongly on the necessity of definite legislation with regard to the constitutional powers, and continues as follows: I incessantly agitated by a propaganda of the most pernicious doctrines, the country asks you to guarantee, by measures of wise foresight, the regular action of the public powers during the period of stability which you promised France. You can shortly examine these grave questions, and an understanding I hope will be arrived at. I shall not decline any share of the responsibility, nor will the intervention of my Government be wanting, but I desire to state how I understand my duties toward the Assembly and the country. I did not accept power to serve the aspirations of any party. I only pursue the work of social defence and universal pacification. It is my ardent desire to have the support of men of good will, those whose personal preferences bow before the present necessities of the sacred cause of the country, and claim their support in the name of France, whose welfare and greatness I have alone in view. Nothing will discourage me in the accomplishment of the task. It is my duty not to desert the post in which you have placed me, to occupy it up to the last day with unshaken firmness and scrupulous respect for law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Commander of the Arctic Expedition.

LONDON, December 3.—Captain George T. Nores, now in command of Her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the expedition to be fitted out by Great Britain for explorations in the Arctic regions.

The Direct Cable.

The steamer Viking spoke the Direct Cable Company's steamers Faraday and Ambassador on the 26th ult., in latitude 49 north, longitude 44 west, all progressing well.

The Small-pox Cases.

About 365 of the passengers of the steamship Abbotsford, who left that vessel for Liverpool before it was discovered she had small-pox on board, and embarked on the steamer Illinois for Philadelphia, but their final medical examination proving unsatisfactory, they were again landed, and are now quarantined temporarily in the Liverpool work-house. The Illinois will at once proceed without steerage passengers.

Thanks from France.

LONDON, December 3.—Queen Victoria gave audience at Windsor Castle to-day to a deputation of citizens of France, who presented Her Majesty four volumes of addresses, thanking the people of Great Britain for their services to the sick and wounded during the late war. The Queen replied that the recognition of such services could not fail to increase the friendly and cordial feelings between the two nations.

Count von Arnim's Trial Postponed.

The *Hamburger Borsenhalle* says the trial of Count von Arnim is indefinitely postponed.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano Going North.

MADRID, December 3.—Marshal Serrano will leave the city on Saturday next for the North, where he goes for the purpose of directing the military operations. In the selection of his staff, particular pains were taken that no one should be placed on it who is suspected of being a supporter of Prince Alfonso, son of Francisco de Asabella.

Another Carlist Repulse.

The Carlist leaders Velarco and Cucula have unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Province of Murcia with their bands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in the Argentine States Ended.

BAHIA, Brazil, December 2.—Intelligence has been received here of the conclusion of peace between the Argentine Government and General Mitre, who, with his officers and soldiers, has been granted amnesty.

Revolution in Uruguay.

It is reported that a serious revolution has broken out in the Republic of Uruguay.

RUSSIA.

Movements of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 3.—The Czar has arrived in this city. He was present to-day at the opening of a new quay, and was received with great enthusiasm by the populace.

AFRICA.

Berbera Not Blockaded.

LONDON, December 3.—Advices from Cairo deny the truth of the report that the port of Berbera, on the African coast, was blockaded by Egyptian men-of-war.

CANADA.

Meeting of the Quebec Legislature.

QUEBEC, December 3.—The Quebec Legislature assembled to-day, with the customary ceremonies.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., December 3.—In the Senate, this morning, bills were introduced to repeal the act of 1869 for the taxation of Government bond; to repeal all laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and providing a system for the sale of such liquors. The bill proposes to divide the places where liquors are sold into five classes, each of which shall be registered, and pay a stipulated fee yearly of from ten dollars to two hundred dollars, according to the class and variety of liquors they propose to sell. The keepers of such places are forbidden to sell to minors or drunkards, or to allow loungers or riotous conduct about their places, and to be liable for all damages, and the cancellation of their registration.

In the House, bills were introduced giving Justices jurisdiction in cases where suit is brought for $300; to punish intoxication by fine and imprisonment; to exempt persons from labor on roads on payment of two dollars per day instead of three dollars, as at present. A resolution to strike out from the Constitution the article relating to license for the sale of liquors was ordered to be printed.

In the House, this afternoon, a bill was introduced to amend the Adair law so as to require ten days' notice to be given to liquor sellers, either in the presence of witnesses or by filing with the corporation clerk. A resolution asking Congress to have all the stone for the Cincinnati custom house dressed in Cincinnati was laid on the table; also a resolution as to the propriety of preparing a bill for paying all county officers regular salaries, instead of by fees.

In the Senate a resolution was offered and laid on the table submitting the question of license to traffic in intoxicating liquors to a vote of the people.

Mr. Worthington introduced a bill amendatory to the school law. Its provisions radically change the character of the school system as at present practised. It declares that the English alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, conversation and elocution shall be the only branches taught. It restricts the age of pupils to the period between seven years and sixteen years. The State aid is to be distributed to the several cities and counties, not according to the population, but on the average attendance of scholars during the school term, or year, as the case may be. It provides for the careful noting of daily attendance and enumeration of children between the ages during which they may attend school.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK ARK., December 3.—The Senate to-day passed a bill prohibiting the taking of levee bonds for State bonds.

The Governor to-day sent a special message to the Legislature, recommending the origination of bureaus of mining, manufacture, agriculture and immigration, all to be under the superintendence of the Commissioner of State Lands.

The Mayor of Scranton Arrested for Alleged Perjury.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 3.—M. W. Loftus, Mayor of Scranton, was to-day arrested for alleged perjury. The Mayor waived an examination, and gave bail for his appearance at the January term of the Criminal Court.

SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK.

A Project to Unite the Presbyterians of the world.

The Last Official Communication of the Late Mayor Havemeyer.

He Objects to the Partiality Shown Tweed in Prison.

A Referee Appointed in the Suit Against the Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1874.

Anniversary Celebration.

The anniversary of the Reformed Episcopal Church was celebrated last night in the churches of Rev. Dr. Sabine, of New York, and Rev. Wm. Herd, of Brooklyn. The exercises of the Brooklyn celebration were participated in by H. B. Turner, Secretary of the General Council of the Reformed Church; ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford and Revs. Mason and Gallagher.

Conference of Presbyterians.

A meeting of Conference Committees of various Presbyterian bodies in the United States and Canada was held this morning to bring into representation federation all churches in the world which adhere to Presbyterian tenets.

A large public meeting was held this evening in the Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the proceedings of the conference committees of various Presbyterian churches in the United States and Canada with regard to the movement in progress to bring into confederation all the churches in the world holding to the Presbyterian form of church government. Rev. Dr. John Hall presided, and opened the meeting with a few preparatory remarks. He then introduced Rev. Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton, who made a brief address on the great benefits which would be derived from this union of churches, which was not to be an organic one, but solely for the good of the churches.

Dr. McCosh then read the resolutions which were adopted, declaring it was advisable in the opinion of the churches represented, to form a confederation; that while furnishing the Presbyterian principle as a means of entering into closer fellowship, it is not meant to separate them in any way from the other churches. It did not mean to form or adopt any new conference of faith, but will require any church proposing to join it to submit its creed, and will admit only the church whose creeds are in uniformity with received standards. It will not interfere with the internal order and discipline of any church. It shall hold from time to time a general Convention, composed of all the churches constituting the confederation, that the representatives of this convention shall consist of an equal number of ministers and elders. The General Council shall take up only such subjects as have been submitted to the church by her great head. The decisions come to by the General Council shall be laid before the several churches for their consideration. It will labor to promote unity and harmony of the churches, and rejoice in supporting the weak and struggling churches. It will defend those in any country who are persecuted for conscience sake, will encourage the churches to provide for the masses in great cities, will secure adequate instruction for the young in the scriptures, will endeavor to suppress intemperance and other vices, will secure for the churches freedom of government and action, will make every effort to preserve the Sabbath as a divine institution, and will make efforts to meet the prevailing forms of infidelity all over the world. It will seek to combine the Protestant churches in opposing the errors and inroads of Romanism. In order to organize, a federal council shall be appointed to correspond with the committees of the British churches throughout the world holding by the Presbyterian system. The council in correspondence with the committees of the British churches shall call a preparatory meeting of all the churches joining in the confederation, to be held in London in the year 1875. The preparatory meeting is expected to agree upon and circulate a constitution of confederation to be laid before a general council of the federal churches to be held, if possible, in the year 1876, and that the preparatory meeting shall agree upon a provisional plan of representation, that is, upon the number of deputies to be sent by each church to the first general council.

Addresses in favor of the movement and the advantages which would result from it were delivered by Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, and Rev. Dr. McPherson, of Stratford, Canada.

The Last Official Communication of the Late Mayor.

The following was the last official communication sent by the late Mayor, and was drafted by him on Saturday last after having signed, as a part of his day's duties, more than one thousand warrants:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, November 28, 1874.—To James Brown, President of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections—I am informed from reliable authority that Wm. M. Tweed, who I supposed was employed in the hospital on Blackwell's Island on account of his health, or because his services were needed, has a room furnished with all the conveniences and comforts of life, and he is allowed to wear his ordinary dress; that he has the liberty of the penitentiary grounds often without the presence of a keeper, is permitted to receive visitors at pleasure; and, in short, while this unbridled robber, who, with his confederates, has plundered the city of millions, is thus shielded from the chastisement of the law, hundreds of his fellow prisoners, undergoing sentences for stealing property of a trifling value, are subjected to all the restraints of prison discipline. This distinction between a man who has become rich by public plunder and a man who, perhaps to relieve a pressing physical want, has appropriated to his own use an inconsiderable sum of money or property of little value, is disgraceful to the city, a criminal violation of duty by, those who have granted the indulgence, in utter contempt of the law and the determinations of juries and courts, and cannot fail to bring lasting disgrace on all by whose official interposition the abuse may be corrected. I would thank you, therefore, at your earliest convenience, to report to me the facts of this case.

"Yours truly, W. F. HAVEMEYER."

Acting Mayor Samuel B. H. Vance, in consequence of the death of Mr. Havemeyer, has taken the matter in hand, and addressed a communication similar in character to the above to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections in regard to the case of Tweed. Mr. Vance, however, adds: "You are hereby afforded an opportunity of being heard as to the matter, which, in my judgment, if true, are cause sufficient for your removal from office. Whatever you have to say as to this matter, I will thank you to communicate to me on or before Monday, the 7th inst.

Commissioner Laimbeer, of the Department of Charities and Corrections, sent to-day a letter to Mayor Vance, resigning his office as Commissioner. In the letter he quotes numerous instances from the minutes of the executive meeting of the board, showing that he had expressed himself averse to the laxity of discipline in the case of Tweed, and had introduced resolutions to cause the prison rules to be enforced upon him.

Longshoremen's Troubles.

The longshoremen of Hoboken endeavored to effect a compromise with the Bremen, Hamburg and Eagle Steamship Companies, but the agents informed them that no Union men will hereafter be employed.

The New York longshoremen have had an understanding with Walsh Brothers, leading stevedores on the North River, and a modification in the rates of compensation has been agreed to. It is expected that the men will go to work to-morrow.

Alleviation of the Poor.

A meeting was held this evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity for the purpose of discussing measures for the alleviation of the poor during the winter. Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, Dr. Tyng, Jr., Col. F. A. Conkling, Dr. Gotthell and Rev. Dr. T. S. Hastings addressed the meeting, and proposed plans for the object in view.

Resigned.

Russell Sage to-day resigned as President and Director of Pacific Mail Steamship Company. William H. Guion, Vice President, has assumed the duties of President *pro tem.* Rufus Hatch, Managing Director, announces that a full report of the condition of the company will be ready for the stockholders within ten days.

Strike of Carpet Weavers.

It is reported that the weavers in Higgins & Co.'s carpet factory, at Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue, have struck to the number of 1,500, against a reduction of wages. The factory has been closed, and the operatives informed that work would be resumed when the terms offered them were accepted.

The Funeral of Mayor Havemeyer

takes place on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, from St. Paul's Methodist church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The Old Guard will form an escort to the hearse. Among the pall-bearers will be Governor Tilden, Peter Cooper, Ex-Governor Morgan and Thurlow Weed.

Suit to Recover Taxes.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company and twelve others have commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover from the Government the amount collected from them as revenue tax on dividends declared upon accrued earnings. The point taken is that the law of 1860, with its subsequent amendments, is unconstitutional.

Rapid Transit.

At p. meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers yesterday, over fifty plans for rapid transit and rapid freight handling were presented, embracing surface, elevated and under-ground plans, and covering a large number of routes.

Booth's Theatre Sold.

Booth's Theatre was sold to-day by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure. The property was bought by Oliver Ames, of Boston, for $385,000, subject to a mortgage of $276,000.

Colored Masons.

The United Grand Lodge of Colored Masons held their semi-annual conference yesterday. Sixteen subordinate lodges were represented.

Proctor vs. Moulton.

The only proceedings in the Edna Dean Proctor case against Moulton to-day, were the subpœnaing of a large number of witnesses.

Referee in the Suit Against the Erie Railway.

This afternoon Judge Donahue appointed John S. Lawrence as referee in the suit of J. C. Angell against the Erie Railway.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 3, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.91	35	62	W	Thing.
2 P. M.	29.86	38	64	W	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.14	42	83	NW	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.01.
Mean Thermometer, 49.
Highest Thermometer, 61.
Lowest Thermometer, 42.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 42; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 43; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 36; Fort Gibson, I. T., clear, thermometer 53; Indianapolis, Ind., threatening, thermometer 36; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 37; La Crosse, Wis., cloudy, thermometer 39; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 35; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 41; Memphis, clear, thermometer 52; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 46; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 37; Pittsburgh, cloudy, thermometer 40; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 59; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 39; St. Paul, threatening, thermometer 34; Vicksburg, fair, thermometer 62; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 34; North Platte, clear, thermometer 43.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 4, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, light rain and snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, northeast to northwest winds and rising barometer.

RICHMOND.

Proceedings of the Cheap Transportation Convention—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Discussion on Government Subsidies.

RICHMOND, December 3.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention, to-day, a bill prepared by Gen. Duff Green, of Georgia, providing for the inauguration of a scheme for internal improvements to be sustained by a system of banking connected therewith, was presented and referred.

M. R. Lloyd, of Illinois, presented his view as to the construction of a double-track trunk railway by the Government to secure competition in the transportation of freights.

Gen. Frobel, of Georgia, presented a resolution looking to the establishment and maintenance of commercial intercourse between the States of the Union, and to revive the commerce of the nation.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report, based upon a resolution of Col. Johnson, of North Carolina, in which they declare in favor of asking Government aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and of the great water lines, such aid to convey the right of the Government to control the rates of transportation over the lines, with the proviso that the Government guaranties asked shall be so guarded as to protect the National Treasury from loss.

A minority members of the committee presented a protest against the adoption of the report, and against asking Government aid in the construction of railroads. The report and protest brought prominently before the Convention one of the most important questions connected with the session of the Association—that of Government subsidies to railroads and other lines of transportation.

Pending the motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, the question of Government subsidies was discussed at length, the vote seeming to be largely in favor of the motion. Col. Johnson, by permission of the Convention, withdrew his resolution.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Murder and Riot at the Capital of the Cherokee Nation.

VINITA, I. T., December 3.—Information has been received here that the recent murder and riot at Talequah, the Capital of the Cherokee Nation, was a wanton and cruel murder on the part of two members of the mounted guard detailed by Chief Wm. P. Ross to arrest two of the guards got drunk, went down the street, shooting off their pistols, and declaring they wanted to kill a "Downing" man. The first one they came to was a man working in a stable. They killed him, and then jointed their comrades and formed in line across the postoffice. The Downing party formed further down the street and commenced firing at each other. More than one hundred shots were fired. Two men were severely wounded and several slightly. The murderers were protected in the postoffice on Sunday for several hours, and no effort was made to have them arrested. They finally escaped to the country. The whole riot grew out of an intense bitter feeling between the two parties known now as the "Ross" and "Downing" parties. Intense excitement prevailed when our informant left, and a serious difficulty is liable to break out at any time. Major Ingalls, United States Indian agent, was called upon to investigate the matter. His recommendations were not approved by the Chief, and he left Talequah much disappointed with the condition of things in the Indian Territory.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—First race, two miles, for colts and fillies three years old; won by Ballenkeel. Time 3:42.

Second race, one mile; won by Lotta Moon. Time 1:45¼.

Third race, for all ages, two mile heats; won by Falmouth. Time 3:47½.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BOOK TO MAKE AN EPOCH.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

Publish this Day:

The History of the Conflict

BETWEEN

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

By JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.,

Author of "The Intellectual Development of Europe." 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1.75.

"By 'science' he understands not merely certain forms of knowledge, but the free study of Nature, the rightful reason, the untrammeled pursuit of truth; and by 'conflict' Dr. Draper means the protracted war of these opposite systems—that antagonism of fundamental ideas, which has embroiled society for ages, and led to the most terrible consequences. The conflict of which he treats has been a mighty tragedy of humanity that has dragged nations into its vortex and involved the fate of empires. The work, though small, is full of instruction regarding the rise of the great ideas of science and philosophy; and he describes in an impressive manner and with dramatic effect the way religious authority has employed the secular power to obstruct the progress of knowledge and crush out the spirit of investigation. The decay of the religious faith of Greece and Rome, the rise of Christianity and its transformation on attaining imperial power, the conflicts that rent the Church, the advent of Mohammedanism and its influence upon theology and science, the controversies respecting the government of the world—the solar system—the antiquity of the earth and of man, and the relation of Latin Christianity to modern civilization, are treated by Dr. Draper with great skill of statement and originality of view. While there is not in his book a word of disrespect for things sacred, he writes with a directness of speech, and a vividness of characterization and an unflinching fidelity to the facts, which show him to be in thorough earnest with his work. The 'History of the Conflict between Religion and Science' is a fitting sequel to the 'History of the Intellectual Development of Europe,' and will add to its author's already high reputation as a philosophic historian."—*New York Tribune, October 23.*

Sent free by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price. de4

J. H. JOHNSON,

Great Western Gun Works,

285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c.

Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired.

☞Send for a Price List.

☞For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolvers and double Shot Guns.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA DECORATORS.

Kapphahn & Stuebner's Establishment,

No. 249 PENN AVENUE, Cor. of 8th Street,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.

Beauty and Art. Christmas and Holiday Presents.

We wish to inform the admirers of fine, rich, decorated China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet and Chamber Sets, Preference Cups and Saucers, Moustache Cups and Shaving Mugs, with names, initials or monograms, all decorated to order.

Persons wishing to have a Photo. Picture transferred on to a fine French China Preference Cup, can have it done to order by bringing the picture they wish transferred, which is something new to the people of Pittsburgh. Come and see samples.

As our terms are cash, we offer for sale the best French China Gold Banded Tea Sets of 44 pieces for $10.00. The best French China Gold Banded Dinner Sets of 174 pieces for $70.00. The best White Granite Gold Banded Chamber Sets of 13 pieces for $11.00. The best White Granite Stoneware, Gold and Colored Banded Chamber Sets from $11.00 to $18.00, according to style of decoration. Initials and monograms charged extra, according to style and number desired. The best quality of Stoneware Dinner Sets kept constantly in stock, and Sets can be set up to suit buyers at VERY LOW PRICES.

GRAY'S FERRY

Printing Ink Works.

ROBINSON & PRATT,

714 Sansom Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

de4:35

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Liv

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By mail, per annum $10 00
By mail for six months 5 00
By mail for three months 2 50
By mail for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.... 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers $1 75
Clubs of five 1 50
Clubs of ten 1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 244f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112¾.

THE *Inter-Ocean* says it never reads one of the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* jokes without being reminded of Prentice,—reminded that he is dead!

THE 'Longshoremen's strike in New York is practically ended, the old list of men being thrown out of work, and new names substituted. It will be remembered through the suffering that must of necessity be endured by the strikers and their families during the winter.

AMONG the gratifying announcements in connection with the Centennial Exposition is that of the appointment of Castellar to represent Spain. We sincerely hope he will attend, and are sure that no person from the old world will be received with more earnest enthusiasm than he.

THE Democrats of Indianapolis elected a *Reform* Council recently,—that is, substituted Democrats for Republicans. Result: a couple of these reformers are already charged with malfeasance in office, it being alleged in affidavits that they have sold and used for private purposes material belonging to the public.

THE Democrats who have control of things in Arkansas, have an interesting and beautiful proposition on hand. It is to repudiate $15,000,000 of present indebtedness, sell $2,500,000 in bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, and run the State two years without taxation! In other words the Garland Government is merely organized to rob. The reason given for this is, that the debt is held at the North, and that it refused to pay the Confederate debt.

CHAMBERLAIN'S inaugural address, on the occasion of his being sworn in as Governor of South Carolina, is a manly, candid utterance, so specific in its recommendations of reforms, some of which curtail the power and moneys of the Governor, that we cannot do otherwise than accord to him sincerity and honesty. This being so, we are led to hope that the time is at hand when South Carolina will rise from her bad reputation, and stand forth redeemed and purified.

WE publish in another column the call on Col. John M. Thompson, by the Republican Executive Committee of Butler county, to allow the Republicans of the Twenty-third District to use his name as successor to the Hon. E. McJunkin, and his acceptance of the same. As Colonel Thompson is now presented as the nominee of Butler county, and as but little time intervenes, the members of the Executive Committee representing the Allegheny portion of the Twenty-third District should proceed at once to appoint their conferees to meet the conferees of Butler and Armstrong.

WE hear much of Democratic honesty, forbearance, and kindliness, these days. This is how the Shreveport *Times*, a leading Democratic paper in Louisiana, puts it: "If George L. Smith is counted in over W. M. Levy, or if Twitchell is counted in over Elam, let Smith and Twitchell be killed; if Johnson and Tyler, in De Soto, are counted in over Scales and Schuler, as the New Orleans *Republican* thinks, or if Keating, Levisee, and Johnson, in Caddo, are counted in over Vaughan, Horan, and Land, then let Johnson, Tyler, Keating, Levisee, and Johnson be killed." Beautiful generosity, this!

A FEW days ago we had occasion to speak of the Richmond *Review*, a new weekly journal, started at Richmond, Virginia, and ably edited by Mr. O. M. Waring, a colored man of culture and good character, and now the *American Citizen* comes to us from Lexington, Kentucky, edited by Mr. Henry Seroggins. This journal was started in October, is well edited, and gives promise of great usefulness. It, also, is edited by a colored man, and like the *Review*, is devoted to the civil rights of all men. We hope that papers so respectable and worthy as these will meet with all needful encouragement from white as well as colored friends of equal rights. The educating and elevating influences of such journals cannot easily be overrated.

THE Abstract of the report of Secretary Belknap, of the Department of War, shows $46,325,307.31 expenditures for all purposes under his charge, for 1873, and an outlay of $42,326,314.71 for the year ending June last,—a reduction of four million dollars, in round numbers. He recommends monthly additions to the pay of officers acting as quartermasters, which we hope will not be allowed, and a mileage system to officers traveling on duty in place of actual expenses,—a recommendation that is simply an outrage. His idea that private soldiers be allowed to compete for the position of Commissary Sergeants, is a good one, as also his recommendation to publish a medical and surgical history of the war. The sale of the Allegheny arsenal, among others, is recommended; and steps are urged to relieve States from indebtedness for arms contracted during the war.

WE sincerely hope the report that the puddlers propose to offer a new and satisfactory schedule to the manufacturers, under which our mills can be kept in operation during the Winter, is true. We have avoided anything like partisan allusion to this subject, hoping the parties would reach a right conclusion, and knowing that severe remarks in papers often serve to embitter parties and thus prevent a result that is very desirable to reach. But if the puddlers have taken the course reported, and shall thus do their part to keep the mills running through the Winter, they will deserve the gratitude of the community. It is not merely them that would suffer, but operatives in all departments of iron industry; and under the stress that would have come few would care to meet the absolute misery that would follow. Besides, our mills once stopped, they would never have started at the old rates. The necessity for competing for business once lost, would drive down prices until the operatives would have felt the iron hand of suffering keenly.

DEMOCRATIC papers, particularly outside this State, are discussing, if simple adulation toward each of several persons named can be called discussion,—the merits of the several candidates who are regarded as aspirants for the United States Senatorship. These are Clymer, Wallace, Buckalew and Black. Of them all, Wallace is probably the most bitter and uncompromising Democrat, if we except Black, who goes in this a little too far to be regarded as entirely safe. Once in the Senate, he would probably make a speech in favor of the right of Secession, and laudatory of the rebellion. It is not of much benefit to us to have the ablest man of the crowd in the Senate, as he is capable of dealing hard blows; but Wallace is undoubtedly the keenest, shrewdest, and in every sense, except that of profundity in law, the ablest man the Democrats have to offer. His integrity is also beyond reproach. Still, we prefer that Black should go there, considered merely as a matter of interest to the Republican party. But if we were to look at the matter on the higher ground of welfare to the country we would say that Wallace is undeniably the best the Democracy have to offer. So say we.

THE Cheap Transportation Convention, at Richmond, does not seem to have come to much, nor is it likely to command a large influence in the country. It seems to have chiefly considered the advantages of cheap transportation to Richmond, and not to have taken in its grasp the country at large. Aside from the doubt that attaches to all such movements is the fact that this question must chiefly be worked out in two ways: First, by competition between existing or yet to be created lines; and second, through the opening of a great water way across the Alleghenies. This latter subject will come before Congress this Winter, in the report of General Humphries, on the Ohio river improvements. In place of mere local agitations, it would be well for all efforts to be concentrated on a work like that of improving the Ohio river, and connecting it with the water routes East. This is the great proposition in this line. All other agitations will not come to much, nor will mere laws accomplish the end aimed at. Once a great water way is opened whereby the Mississippi Valley can be reached, and grain transported to the seaboard cheaply, we shall have the transportation question at once and completely settled.

THE practice of smuggling by tourists has reached such large proportions, that the subject will undoubtedly receive attention at the hands of Congress. The Commissioner of Customs made a statement on this subject to the Secretary of the Treasury a short time since, but the sum mentioned as being lost to the Government was so large that none were willing to believe his statement correct. Since then facts have been furnished that serve to show that he was under rather than over the mark in his estimates. Along with this matter will come the question of revising our customs system, so as to more accurately detect attempted smuggling, and collect duties at less cost, and with more certainty. Since the repeal of the moiety laws, there has undeniably been a vast amount of smuggling. Just how, and where, is the uncertainty. The New York merchants are now as earnest for something to be done that will prevent their being undersold in their own market, as they were last year, to have Jayne disgraced and the moiety laws repealed. Yet it is noticeable that the papers and merchants that took such an active part in urging the repeal of the moiety laws, do not seem to be disturbed by the present troubles. This entire subject should be thoroughly investigated.

WAR statistics are not entertaining reading, yet they are suggestive. Like many other subjects, that may not be amusing, they are instructive, as showing that before war is entered upon, it is well to stop and count the cost. A French officer has made up a close estimate of the results, in the way of mortality, of the Franco-Prussian war. His results are: The French had 138,871 soldiers killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases; 143,000 wounded by the enemy's fire; 11,421 disabled by marching; and 11,914 missing, who are treated as dead. These figures include 2,881 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease, and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths occurred in captivity, only 1,220 French soldiers were killed at Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were 40,741 killed or died of their wounds and disease; 4,000 missing, and regarded as dead; 127,867 wounded. In addition, there were 1,795 killed, 6,690 wounded, and 1,539 missing in skirmishes, patrols, and slight engagements. The French had 138,871 deaths, the Germans 44,000; there were 143,000 French, and 127,000 Germans wounded. The French had 11,421 men disabled by *plaies de marche*—that is, through defective socks, boots, and gaiters, while the Germans suffered little from that cause. Could a vision of Sedan, Wilhelmhohe, and Chiselhurst have been presented to Napoleon before the war was entered upon, with the assurance that these would typify the consequences to him of this foolhardy enterprise, he would probably have stayed his hand. But to the masses, the statistics above given are far more suggestive, and yet, even these represent but a small portion of the results of this terrible war.

IMPARTIAL CRITICISM.

Some excitement has been aroused in New York, because of a series of sermons being preached by Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, against theatres and theatre-going. As published in the papers, it seems very much like a mere exchange of billingsgate between the good Doctor, and certain very sensitive members of the theatrical profession. So far as we have seen a lady actress wrote the only dignified reply to the Doctor's phillippic that has appeared,—the others being about of the same mental and moral grade as the utterances at the Tabernacle. With the propriety or impropriety of theatre-going, as applied to church members, we, as secular journalists, have nothing to do. It is a subject concerning which church admirations differ. What may be called minor moralities, are differently treated in different churches, and among the several denominations. Theatre-going, dancing, card-playing, as a home amusement, and even wine-drinking, are regarded as venial, or serious sins, or as unsinful, according to latitude, denomination, or the personal proclivities of the minister in charge. We have heard theologians severly condemn, and warmly defend, croquet-playing. The running and riding in street cars on Sundays, is strongly fought against in the East, and openly patronized here. There is not the most perfect harmony in the character as to these questions.

Even theatrical representions may be graded. Originally designed for innocent amusement, then for national exhibitions, then as delineators of life and manners, then as teaching great lessons, or serving to illustrate noble talents, and finally, as enterprising purveyors to public taste,—theatres have had a diversified and remarkable history. Even now, they may be divided broadly into the sensational and the egitimate, the bouffe and ballet, and even operas may be classed as of the higher order of theatricals, just as the varieties are the lower. Any representation,—even the college on Sunday School Tableaux are, in modified sense, theatricals. Readings in one, and many of the varied forms of entertainments, have the essential features of theatricals. We mention these things to show that there is no absolutely fixed standard of criticism, on this subject, that is common to all the churches, or indeed, to any of them. All classes visit concerts, and few, if any, have conscientious scruples against opera. There are, indeed, many enlightened and conscientious Christian people who delight to witness Booth, Jefferson, and others, in their powerful delineations. And among the professionals, there is great diversity of characters and standing. There are actors that might readily be named whose private lives are those of consistent Christians, and others who are evil and dishonest,—just as there are in all departments and professions,—the ministry not excepted.

While all this is true, it must be clear that the case against theatre-going,—embracing in this, concerts, opera, and the legitimate drama,—is not so clear as to make sweeping denunciations entirely wise or effective, as a means of correcting an assumed erroneous taste respecting them. Particularly do we doubt the wisdom of such fulminations, coming from Brooklyn just at this time. There is, at best, nothing new or novel in them, and all that we have read smacks of the spirit of a quarter or half a century ago, when denunciation and not reason was thought all sufficient, to control the conscience and regulate the life of church-going people. With all respect toward the celebrated gentleman who resorts to it, we submit that we do not think it the wisest method of regulating whatever is wrong in this matter. Particularly do we not think that the reading of a list of articles that enter into a Black Crook scene fully comes up to the idea of enlightened, or impartial criticism. There may be "blue-fire," "sulphur," "thunder," "devil's horns," and the like,—but most persons of the present day know that these are technical names that refer to certain articles used in the play, but the fact that articles bearing those names were used, doesn't prove any logical affiliation between theatres and perdition,—the actors and his Satanic Majesty, any more than the frequent reference to "hell-fire and brimstone," or "damnation," prove the minister to be in affiliation with Satan, or that he is hopelessly profane. In brief, there was no point in all this at all,—it was a mere exhibition of mock-tragedy, very unsuitable to a Christian church, on the Sabbath or any other day.

The truth is, this is an age and ours a people that require to be *convinced* that a thing is wrong, before they abandon it. Comprehensively, the churches may be said to be opposed to threatre-going; and this opposition is based on sound and logical reasons. The aims and spirit of the two are not always alike, the education of modern plays is not uniformly excellent, but quite the contrary, the waste of time, and many considerations we have not the space to elaborate, are used against it. But whatever the points, it is essential that fair, candid and convincing reasons shall be given, if the good of those addressed is what is designed. Evidently, strained, denunciatory and unreasonable statements generally serve to arouse curiosity, and increase rather than decrease attendance at theatres. It has been a noteworthy fact that the managers of theatres occasionally seek to have them denounced, as the readiest means of filling their houses. And hence, while calm, careful reasoning on the subject will do good, wild denunciations uniformly do harm. We venture that Dr. Talmage has managed to increase attendance at theatres to the value of thousands of dollars by his tirade.

PERSONAL.

CABLE dispatches report that Frederick A. Dockeray has been pardoned by the Spanish Government.

SENOR CASTELAR has been appointed Commissioner to represent Spain at the American Centennial.

ADMIRAL OR GENERAL DOT, called an American dwarf, died at the Hotel des Etrangers, Paris, November 13.

ALL that is remembered of Mayor Havemeyer is the integrity of his life. Character is, in the end, the best conservator of fame.

MR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ has presented Bowdoin College with a fine collection of his father's works, published in Switzerland.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR has returned to his home in St. Louis from Clinton Springs, N. Y. He bore the journey well, and is in an encouraging conditon of health.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM and other prominent citizens of Norwich, Conn., have invited ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to visit their city and address them on the subject of the Centennial.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S poor health is thus pleasantly alluded to by the Salt Lake *Tribune*: "Age and disease, aggravated by the reflections of an ill-spent life, have notified this old, bad man that his sands have run the course of wickedness."

THE most bashful man of his time is would-be-Gov. Smith of Alabama. He proclaimed himself Governor in a very abrupt way, and then his diffidence so overcame him that he hid his blushing face and the rude public has not seen him since.

WM. F. STOREY, editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was married last Wednesday night to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, a beautiful and accomplished lady of that city. The wedding was quite private, only a few friends of the parties being present.

WHEN the Duchess of Edinburgh wants to talk nicey-nicey to her boy baby all she has to say, "And was it its own muzzy's blessed little Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest Wilhelm—" and then that overburdened infant goes into convulsions that would twist the backbone right out of a plebian baby.

MADAME MEURICE, wife of the editor of the Paris *Rappel*, was buried at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, on the 15th instant, with only a civil ceremonial. Victor Hugo acted as chief mourner. He placed a bouquet of white camelias on the coffin, and made a speech over the grave, saying that the night of death was not the end, but the opening to new light and life.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A LOT in Boston was recently sold at the rate of $1,800 per foot frontage.

ONE shipment from Wheeling on Wednesday for St. Louis comprised 28,000 kegs of nails.

AT a recent sale of rare coins an American dollar of the year 1804 is said to have been sold for $700.

A KINGSTON (Jamaica) letter puts the damage to that island by the typhoon of November 1 at $35,000.

IT IS reported that the President's Message will urge the speedy adoption of a specie basis for our currency.

CINCINNATI is about completing a church spire 320 feet high, which is said to be the tallest and finest in the country.

THE most successful potatoes in the North of England this year have been some recently introduced American varieties.

ALL the packing-box makers of Brooklyn are on a strike against a reduction of wages, and new hands have been employed.

THE exports of Baltimore during November are valued at $1,786,067, and for the corresponding month last year, $2,324,361.

DURING the last year seventy National banks were organized in the United States, with an authorized capital of $6,745,000.

THE President has completed his message, and it will be read at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is longer this year than usual, covering about eighty pages of foolscap.

AN English girl laughs at the idea that a woman cannot live comfortably with her mother-in-law, and advertises for some good-looking young fellow to give her a chance to try the experiment.

IT is known in diplomatic circles that Spain has paid to Great Britain only a part of the indemnity on account of the Virginius affair, leaving the remainder and other questions to be hereafter adjusted.

NO ONE doubts that the President will accept the resignation of District Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, just tendered. Durrell thus terminates the proposed impeachment now pending in the House Committee on the Judiciary.

A DISPATCH says that Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, has forwarded his resignation to the President, and that Walker Team is named as his successor. The same dispatch says Kellogg is quietly disposing of his property in that State.

PETER COOPER, of New York, says: "Since I have lived in the upper part of the city I have had the offer of eighteen acres of land, bounded by the Fifth avenue, Twenty-first street and the Eighth avenue, for $11,000,—land that would have sold two years ago for some $15,000,000.

AN old tax warrant just discovered sets forth that Joseph Bonaparte was taxed in 1821 $100 for 1,000 acres of land, by Nathan Sutterthwaite, then assessor of Bordentown, N. J. The ex-assessor is still living, and says he "stuck it on a little, as Bony was rich and could stand it."

THE Russian Government has determined to try the experiment of "compulsory education" in the cases of children between eight and twelve years of age in the city of St. Petersburg. There are 28,000 of these children and 15,000 of those at present receive no instruction whatever.

THE paid up capital of the suspended Citizens' Bank of Philadelphia is only $100,000, and the suspension is said to be due to a loan of $90,000 to a Philadelphia firm on their own paper and that of a St. Louis firm, both of which are said to be in shaky condition. The President's action was to the knowledge of the directors and resulted in their disapproval.

ONE HUNDRED women employed in the factory of the New Brunswick (N. J.) Rubber Company on Wednesday struck against a reduction of wages. They have been employed stamping rubber shoes by hand. The company recently introduced machines for this work and reduced the rates on piece work, so the women could only earn two-thirds of their former wages, they struck.

AT Liverpool, at a recent meeting of priests, there was much indignation against Gladstone. The senior priest of the mission, a Father Hennessy, made an impassioned speech, announcing that Catholics "put their God and their Church above every temporal government. They were Catholics first and then any nationality afterward. He hoped no one would be ashamed to say he was a Catholic first."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF THE CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SO-CALLED CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, BY AARON GOODRICH. ILLUSTRATED. PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO. NEW YORK.

The author, in his preface, gives the scope of this volume by saying of Columbus, "let it be remembered that for three centuries only one side of the case has been presented—the one laudatory of Columbus; that during all that time nothing has been left unwritten which could excite the enthusiasm and admiration of the reader in his behalf; histories have hitherto been written solely to praise him; the writer appears, therefore, as the self-constituted counsel for the other side; the vindicator, however inadequate of the truth of history; he would show the injustice which has been done to worthy men who lived when Columbus lived, whom the latter and his advocates ruthlessly assail, and would prove that what has hitherto been termed the history of a great man is but a gilded lie, a whited sepulchre fair without, but within full of rottenness and dead men's bones." The author writes with vigor, and certainly does adduce some damaging facts in support of his view of Columbus, but in the main his view is rather distorted by a prejudice that somewhat detracts from the character of a book that claims to be a vindication of the truth of history.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD. By Rev. D. W. Faunce. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., Wood street.

By the will of the late Hon. Richard Fletcher, a special fund was provided to pay $500 every two years, for the best essay on Christian living,—the duty and way of Christians impressing upon the world the beneficent effects of the religion they profess. The trustees of Dartmouth College offered this prize, extensively advertising it in the papers, and a committee of prominent ministers of all denominations awarded the prize to the author of the essay in this volume. We have rarely read a work which, in a small compass, comprises so much of the concentrated essence of truth. It is written in a broad, liberal spirit; the style is incisive, clear, and very pure, and the reasoning is remarkable for its cogency. We know of no work of the kind that is superior, and very few that are equal, to it.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY; Discussions for Young Men. By Mark Hopkins, D. D. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by E. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

This volume comprises nineteen lectures chiefly on moral topics, and all tending to show the young man the beauty and strength of a character built up on the principle of right thoughts and actions. It is written in a scholarly, high toned, vigorous style, and is full of the inspiration of deep thought and ideas, that cannot but elevate the reader. The volume deserves to take rank among the very best of the class devoted to the culture of young men.

MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS; or, Personal Experiences with the Indians. By Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. A. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., Wood street.

Gen. Custer was one of the most dashing cavalrymen in the army, and these personal experiences are full of the nervous energy of description that in action characterized the man. The book is a reprint of the series of sketches which appeared in the *Galaxy*, and gives some new ideas concerning the Indian character that are interesting. Gen. Custer sketches with a graphic pen, and this book of the Plains, while full of information, is as entertaining as the liveliest romance of Indian life.

A TERRIBLE SECRET. A novel by May Agnes Fleming. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

This is a love story of the most sentimental sort, wherein a man in a moment of madness kills his beautiful wife, and thus leads to almost endless complications of misery, among those who know the secret, but kept it to save the baronet's good name. All ends happily, however, in a marriage of the principal parties, brought out in the work after the Terrible Secret is revealed. It is rather an improvement on previous ventures of this authoress.

SUNNY SHORES; or, Young America in Italy and Austria. By Oliver Optic. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is one of the Young America Abroad series and all the peculiarities of this popular story writer are exhibited in the volume. It is of a rather higher order than some of Optic's works, but for all that the tone of the book, like everything this writer has touched, is rather more damaging than beneficial to the juvenile mind.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN.

Some Ungallant Remarks About Her.

An exchange has the following: The Rev. Olympia Brown-Willis, pastor of the Universalist Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut, on being heard from, rather hurt she came into public notice it was owing to an obstetrical achievement on which she was greatly felicitated. If she would confine herself to confinements all would be well, but she strides from the nursery to the pulpit and back again, sometimes mistaking the congregation for the infant and sometimes the infant for the congregation. The result is that her maternal gets mixed with her ministerial mission, and the babe is treated with homilies while the pews are dosed as if for colic. The trouble with Olympia as a pastor is superabundance of tongue. She is the woman who talks. But she gives tongue to slander, and the enraged subjects, lambs of her own fold, will not be soothed by a lullaby. Some of them have elevated their tails and jumped the enclosure; but one James Staples, who was accused by his fair pastor of appropriating church funds to his own use, bleated indignantly for an investigation. After a full and fair trial he was acquitted, and thus vindicated, preferred charges against her reverence, alleging slander. A compromise was finally effected, the shepherdess agreeing to make full retraction and apology. This she did so handsomely, that her salary isn't in danger, and now, soothed and sustained by this assurance, she can go on saving souls so as by slander We would have much more confidence in Olympia if she would minister more at the cradle and less in the pulpit. If she could rise to the heavenly height of holding her tongue, she might become an excellent teacher.

Story of the Czar's Insanity.

The following will be interesting, in view of the rumor that the Czar has become insane: His Majesty, the Emperor Alexander II, of Russia, was born on the 25th of April, in the year 1818. He is, consequently, fifty-six years of age. His early education was attended to more carefully than had been hitherto usual at the Russian Court, and his mind was, during his more youthful years, charged and cultivated by foreign travel and observations abroad. He is of a pensive disposition, tending to melancholy, naturally, and it is said that he has given way to fits of gloomy despondency during the past few years, particularly since the period of his governmental rupture with Pope Pius IX.—with whom he had been a personal favorite—on account of the treatment of the Catholic Church in Poland and other parts of the Russian Empire and the advent of the excitement which has been produced by the socialist and radical agitators in the Russian provinces. It has been already rumored that the Emperor had developed symptoms of the softening of the brain, that he refused occasionally to converse or even take food, and that his recent visit to England was undertaken at the instance of his medical advisers, who thought the journey would tend to brace up his physical system, and thus restore the mental equilibrium. He is, it is also alleged, haunted with the fear of assassination.

The Reported Death of Queen Victoria.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, writing on the 15th ult. about the *canard* of two days before, says: "The rumor about the Queen's alarming illness had its origin in the following circumstances: In a certain London newspaper office there is a biography of the Sovereign, which was written some years ago, and the editor, with the provident forethought of his class, deemed it desirable that it should be revised and brought down to date. It was given out to one of the staff and duly revised and corrected. The editor thought it would be well to see the article in type, and he consequently gave it out to be set up. A compositor happened to see the notice when it was in type, read the solemn and affecting announcement with which it opened, and immediately proceeded to disseminate the melancholy intelligence. As soon as the story was fairly set a-going it traveled in all directions, and underwent all sorts of modifications. In one of its forms it reached the ears of some credulous correspondents, and thus obtained a wide circulation all over the country."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

CONGRESS.

Unexpired Term in the Old Twenty-Third District—Letter of the Republican County Committee—Col. Thompson Presented by Butler County.

To Col. John M. Thompson:

As you were, at the late Primary Election, declared the nominee of the Republican party of Butler county for Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, and as the shortness of time between this and the meeting of Congress will not permit the holding of another Primary Election,

We, the undersigned members of the Republican Executive Committee of Butler county, accepting the results of the said Primary Election as a true expression of the wish of the Republican voters of Butler county, do hereby request you to consider yourself as the nominee from this county to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. E. McJunkin, and do hereby authorize you to appoint conferees to meet similar conferees from the counties of Armstrong and Allegheny:

C. P. Selden, Petrolia;
P. M. Shannon, Donegal;
Alex. Mitchell, Butler Borough;
Simon P. Young, Summit;
Thomas Humes, Clearfield;
N. F. McCandless, Centre;
John Smith, Cherry;
Charles M'Clung, Sunbury;
William P. Braham, Mercer;
A. Kuhn, Concord;
William Dunbar, Forward;
John P. Thompson, Brady;
Jacob Albert, Franklin;
William F. Campbell, Fairview;
Robert Flemming, Buffalo;
George Maxwell, Centreville;
Wm. Harvey, Clinton;
Jacob Croup, Butler;
James Barr, Adams;
Robert Ash, Jackson;
W. J. Welsh, Jefferson;
Robert Trimble, Middlesex;
Henry Wick, Slipperyrock;
Thomas Robinson, Cranberry;
H. W. Nicholas, Connoquenessing;
D. P. Kelly, Parker;
Reuben Shanor, Prospect;
Sid. M. Wiehl, Zelienople;
E. Maurhoff, Saxonburg;
R. S. Mellinger, Buena Vista;
D. L. Shirley, Karns City;
James Maxwell, Worth;
F. F. Monier, Oakland;
S. H. Hazlett, Winfield;
J. F. Cochran, Washington;
J. A. Mellinger, Greece City;
William Martin, Venango;
Robert S. Kirker, Lancaster;
Williamson Bartley, Penn;
William G. Smith, Marion;
A. W. Crawford, Allegheny;
Oliver M. Christie, Clay.

Col. Thompson's Reply.

BUTLER, 14th Nov., 1874.

To the Republican Executive Committee of Butler County:

GENTLEMEN—The kind letter signed by you as Delegates to the June Convention, asking me to consider myself Butler county's candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. E. McJunkin, was handed me to-day.

While I felt honored and deeply grateful for the flattering vote given me by your respective townships at the late Primary Election, yet, failing so unexpectedly to obtain the indorsement of the other counties with which we are now associated, I was beginning to banish all hopes of political preferment, to magnify the advantages of a private citizen and to devote my time exclusively to the duties of my profession; but this manifestation of your confidence,—this renewal of your reliance in my integrity,—so generally expressed—involving as it does the different elements of that convention, induces me to forego my good resolutions and to experience once more the sunshine and the gloom—the hopes and the fears common in the race for desirable honors. In a word, gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for your generous trust, and I cheerfully accept the proffered nomination, and, should I succeed in the end, I can but promise to strive to the extent of my ability, to promote the Industrial and Mineral interests of the 23d District.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, truly,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

Test for Death.

People who fear that they may possibly be buried alive will be glad to know that Dr. Douchut, one of the leading physicians of Paris, has obtained a prize from the French Academy of Medicine for his discovery of a method by which to distinguish real from apparent death. The discovery is thus explained in one of the medical bulletins: When the temperature falls to 20 degrees below zero centrigrade, or 68 degrees Fah., death is certain. Now Dr. Bouchut has devised a thermometer-like instrument, which he calls a necrometer, so graduated that if when placed under the armpit of a person supposed to be dead it marks zero, then life has indeed departed beyond any possibility of mistake. Of the merits of this ingenious device so far as any experiments or performances are concerned, no account is given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE REDUCTION OF PRICES!!

Closing Out Sale OF TRIMMINGS!

Millinery, NOTIONS.

The following BARGAINS will be offered this week:

NEW PRICES!

Ball Fringes, 1 and 2 Balls, 44c, 50c.
Wide Silk Fringes, 37 1-2c, worth 75c.
Beaded Gimps, 30, 37, 50, 60c.
Good Merino Vests, 60c.
Good Gents' Merino Vests, 50c.
Good Merino Hose, 12 1-2c.
Good Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12 1-2c.
Good 2-Button Kid Gloves, 90c.
Real Perinot Kid Gloves, $1.25.
Real Hair Switches, 75c.
Colored Silk Velvets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.
Black Silk Velvet, $1.90.
27-inch Black Silk Velvets, $5.00.
Drab and Black Felt Hats, 62c.
Velvet Hats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Boys' Fur Caps, 63c.
Seal Colored Silk Velvet, $2.90.
Navy Blue Silk Velvet, $2.90.
Children's Fine Fur Sets, $2, $2.50, $3.
Good Whalebone Corsets, 40c, worth 75c.

Good Bargains IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Call early to avoid the rush at the

One-Price ESTABLISHMENT! OF ROSENBAUM & CO.,

78 and 80 MARKET ST.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to ORDERS Received by Mail.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ALLEGHENY, PA., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1874.

Thanking the public for the very liberal patronag GAINS IN DRY GOODS, that we will offer during at regular season intervals, but purchasing our Goo "Closing-out Sales," and are enabled not only to o the close of the season in the Eastern Markets.

BARGAINS FOR DECEMBER IN Dress Goods. LADIES' SUITS, Shawls, Sacques, Jackets.

At 25c, Black and Colored Alpacas, equal to goods usually sold at 37½c.
At 37½c, Black and Colored Alpacas, equal to goods usually sold at 50c.
At 12½c, New Dress Goods, worth 20c.
At 25c, Bargains in Serges, Diagonals, &c.
At 37½c, Dress Goods, worth 50c.
At 50c, All-wool French Merinos, choice colors, usual price 75c.
Extraordinary bargains in Black Cashmeres, Sateens, Serges and Poplins at low prices.

Waterproof Cloths, in all colors, at exceedingly low prices.
Special Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c., &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 JOS. HORNE & CO., 197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF CHOICE GOODS DURING THIS WEEK.

In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

FRESH LOTS OF Ladies' Cloaks OPENED EVERY DAY.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks, LADIES' SEAL SKIN CLOAKS, SEAL MUFFS, SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,

Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.

Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.

We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.

Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c.
New Flowers, Feathers and Birds.

Retail Stores. KEEP WARM.

Elder Down Comforts.
Arctic Down Comforts,
Cretonne Batting Comforts.
Calico Batting Comforts,
Fine Wool Blankets,
Domestic Wool Blankets,
Shaker Flannels.
Twilled Flannels
Barred Flannels,

AT White, Orr & Co.'s, 35 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO., 49 Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE CHILSON New Cone Furnaces, WELLMAN REFLECTOR, Grates and Stoves, MARBELIZED SLATE MANTLES.

ALSO, Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND Ventilators, &c., &c. FURNACES, RANGES Mantles, GRATES, &c.

JAMES OLD, 193 Liberty Street.

CRAIG BROTHERS.

Brass Founders AND STEAM FITTERS

HEAT BY STEAM

Public and Private Buildings.

Office: 129 Second Avenue.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car-load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ALLEGHENY, PA., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1874.

e received during the past month, we desire to ann the present month, will amply repay all who may vi ds DAILY and WEEKLY in quantities to suit our ffer our customers full supplies of Goods, but the ad

BARGAINS FOR DECEMBER IN Flannels & Blankets AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bargains in Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Barred Flannels.
Bargains in best Country Flannels.
Bargains in Twilled Flannels, all colors.
Bargains in Fine Flannels.
Bargains in Best Country Blankets.
Bargains in Eastern Blankets.
Bargains in Colored Blankets.

Best 6¼c Unbleached Muslin yet offered.
Best 4 and 5c Calicos yet offered.
Best 8 and 10c Muslins to be found anywhere.
Best 12½c Bleached Muslins.
Best 6¼c Dark Calicos.
Best 8¼c New Dark Calicos.
Housekeeping Dry Goods, at lowest prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, FEDERAL STREET, CARLISLE, By His New System.

Retailing for Cash

Has been obliged to add seven Assistants to his large force of employees, in order that his customers may be promptly waited upon.

LOOK, LOOK.

Men's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,	*11c.*
Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs,	*4c.*
*Ladies' Initial Handkerchi

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS,

J. M. Gazzam,	Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith,	George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long,	Frank Kohne.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hogg, C. Schmertz, P. Haberman.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum on balances subject to draft from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

WM. A. HERRON, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
E. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, December 4, 1874.

There is nothing new in financial circles, as to current business. Banks are well supplied with loanable funds, and the demand is moderate, the current of business being somewhat retarded by the contest with the puddlers. Until this is settled, there will be little change in the volume or tendency of current business. Real estate continues dull and neglected, but there are some inquiries which indicate a disposition to buy.

The startling rumor comes from Washington that President Grant will recommend the repeal of the legal tender act in his forthcoming message. We cannot believe it true, but think it merely a stock jobbing rumor to affect prices. Such a policy would bankrupt the Treasury, and all debts or contracts of the Government, which include the salaries of all persons holding official positions, would have to be paid in gold. Any such suggestions by the head of the Government would be made on a gold basis, and the practical working of such repeal would in a very short time depelete the Treasury and cause it to suspend all payments for want of the gold, which is the view taken by Congressmen, and they regard with much alarm the policy which they are assured the President intends in his message. We do not credit the report.

Cases where there are several endorsements on a note there is this difference in responsibility, namely, successive endorsers are equally liable to the subsequent holder, and their relations to each other are in the same order. That is, any one of such endorsers upon whom the obligation is pressed may claim from either or all of those before him, but not from any who succeeded him. Joint endorsers are equally liable to the holder to the full amount of them, but as between themselves the recovery is to be equally divided. So, if the drawer fail and there are two joint endorsers, both solvent, either may be called on to pay the debt, but they must then divide the sum between them. It makes no difference which signed first if they were joint endorsers in fact.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money		2%
Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupons	120½	120½
5-20 1862	112¾	112¾
20—1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	116¼	116¼
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¾	119½
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113¼	113¼
Currency 6's	114¼	114¼
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	28	27¾
L. S.		99½
C. C. & I. C.	10	10
St. Paul	38¾	38¾
Do Pref.	57¾	58
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾
Do. Central	77	79
North Western Common	64¾	66
Do. Pref	60	61
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsbu.gh	98	98¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	81½	82¼
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	32¾
Union Pacific	35¾	36
Toledo & Wabash	31½	31¾
Harlem		131
Adams Express	113	65¾
American Express	84	65
U. S. Express	64½	65
W., Fargo & Co. Express	84	84
A. & P. Telegraph		16¼
Fort Wayne		95
Hannibal & St. Joseph		25¾
Panama		125
Iron Mountain		26½

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	52½
" scrip	105¾
Reading	54¾
United Cos. of N. J.	128¾
Oil Creek	8¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
Central Transportation	42¾
Empire	53¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	74

NEW YORK, December 3, 1874.

Money was in good demand at 4@5 for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was less easily moved than a week ago, except at higher rates; 5@6 for choice sixty days, 6@7 for 4 months. Some grades considered sure sold as high as 10@15. Sterling exchange was dull all day at 484¾@485 for sixty days and 483¾@480 for demand. The customs-house was open on Saturday, which is a firm at 112¾@112¾ for 6's, 4's borrowing rates were 1-64 per day and 6% per annum. The carrying rates were 1@2 per cent. The clearings amounted to $41,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $347,000. Government bonds opened dull and a fraction lower, but closed firm. State bonds were quiet and strong. Railroad bonds were firm all day. The transactions were moderately large in late dealings. Stocks were irregular at opening. Union Pacific and Western Union were a shade higher than the closing quotations yesterday. Northwestern and Ohio were ¼@½ lower. The rest were unchanged. There was a more firm and active feeling later, and an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. The market then became dull. A decline of ¼@¾ occurred, the latter in Pacific Mail. Towards the close there was a rally and prices went up ¼ to ¾. Western Union was the firmest on the list, the company's report having had a favorable effect. The regular call at the Stock Exchange will be omitted and the room closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday, to afford the members an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer. The transactions aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Erie, 29,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Rock Island, 24,000 Pacific Mail, and 11,000 St. Paul.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20's of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116¼; do new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 119¾; new 5's, 112¾; 10-40s, 114¼; currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Alabama 5's, 70; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 75; Virginia new, 39; do old, 38; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 46½; Quicksilver, 35¾; Pacific Mail, 44¼; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27½; do, preferred, 62; Harlem, 130; do, preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¼; Northwestern common, 65¾; do, preferred, 81; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 38¾; do, preferred, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, 31¾; do, preferred, 61; Fort Wayne, 95¼; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 101; do, preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86; Burlington & Quincy, 103¾; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama, 10; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 36; Central Pacific, 89½; Union, 95¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, December 3—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent., or ¼ below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £178,000. Consols money, 92¾@93; account, 92¾@93; 5-20's of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 109¼; 10-40's, new, 106¾; new 6s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 29¾; preferred, 58.

PARIS, December 3.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased $1,435,000f during the past week. Rentes 62f 42½c. 5-20's of 1862, 97¾.

FRANKFORT, December 3.—5-20's of 1862, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1874.

The general merchandise markets continue quiet, and, for the leading staple articles, present but little that is really new or important. Both grain and the hog product are reported a shade easier, under the influence of the advices from the West, and the indications at this writing are that prices will decline, although there may be a stiffening up again within the next twenty-four hours. The grocery trade continues quiet, and devoid of anything new or important, excepting that Molasses is quoted higher at New Orleans, which, of course, will not be without its effect here. Flour continues dull, and the same is true of general produce, without, however, any quotable change in prices.

APPLES—Continue to come forward freely, and with the supply accumulating and increased offering, the market is weak, but not quotably lower; we continue to quote at $1.50 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply, and dull but unchanged; in kegs, 60 to 65c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and nearly nominal; the market, as explained, is a jobbing way, at $2@2.25 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice varieties.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3½@4c.

BUTTER—The supply of prime butter continues light, unusually so for this season of the year, and we continue to quote at $1.52 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply, and dull but unchanged; in kegs, 60 to 65c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and nearly nominal; the market, as explained, is a jobbing way, at $2@2.25 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice varieties.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3½@4c.

BUTTER—The supply of prime butter continues light, unusually so for this season of the year, and we continue to quote at $1.52 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality. New and choice Creamery is quoted at 40@45c, which is a shade firmer than last week, however, continues dull with a large supply; prime to choice Country, medium to good, 28@35; common, 16@18.

BROOM CORN—Is in light stock, the receipts of which, of late, have been quite limited; the market is light, and with a steady consumptive demand, the market is firm, and the recent sharp advance fully sustained.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $14 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, and its general tone and spirit unchanged in consequence, but prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Factory, 16½ @17c; New York, 17@18c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry, but the market is not near as active as it usually is at this season of the year. Apples quotable at from 4½@6c ₱ lb, according to quality; Peaches, (halves) 8@9c.

ONIONS—The receipts of fresh continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand; quotable at $2@2.25 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

FLOUR—The demand for this important staple continues light, being confined entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade; prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsin, and $5.75@6 for Minnesota; winters, $5.50@6 for red and $6.50@6.75 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, as it usually is at this particular time, and the markets present but little that is really new or important to call for reference at this writing; the inquiry has been confined almost entirely to small lots in these columns. Our New Orleans telegram of 2d, reports Molasses strong and advancing, and the same dispatch reports Sugar firm and active. Some well informed operators are impressed with the belief that Sugars have touched bottom, although in consequence of the general depression in business, there is an absence of speculation, and any material or permanent advance, therefore, is not looked for. The stock of Coffee is accumulating at the seaboard, and the market is dull in consequence, although there has been no change in prices for some days.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Ex Standard A	10¾
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75

COFFEE.

Rio Good	20@21	Roasted Dpk@26	
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@75
Demarara	50@55		

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	27	Ground Ginger,	
" Alspice	20	10 lb cans	31
Cloves, 1	50	Ground Allspice,	
Cassia, Batk	40	10 lb cans	25
Nutmegs	$1 40	Ground Cloves,	
Ground Pepper,		10 lb cans	63
10 lb cans	63	Ground Mustard,	
Ground Cinnamon,		10 lb cans,	
10 lb cans	50	Durham	35

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, and with but little offering in general terms, the market is firmer, but there has been no decided improvement to speak of yet; we continue to quote Penna. and Ohio red winter at $1.10 to $1.17, and amber and white at $1.20 to $1.23. We note an advance in Cincinnati, and Chicago was also reported firmer early in the week, the latter, however, under the influence of late advices from the West, and a decline of 2c, closed weak and lower, particularly as to quality. New ear corn is in steady demand and limited supply; quotable at 75@77c; new shelled selling at 70@72c ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice varieties. Rye continues scarce and in demand; quotable at $1.05@1.10. Prime Penna and Ohio Fall Barley, 85@90c.

HAY—There is a very fair demand, and with continued light receipts, the market is firm with an upward tendency; new upon track, $20@22 ₱ ton by carload, at $20 to $23 ₱ ton, the outside figure for choice. Loose, from country wagons, at $25@30, and Timothy, $30@34.

HIDES—owing to the decline in Europe lightfor Hides, the export demand has fallen off, and the market for light Hides is dull and weak. Steers remain firm. Kip and Calf unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows		9	cts. ₱ lb.
" Steers, Light		9	"
" " Heavy		10@10½	"
" Calf		12@13	"
Green butcher hulls		3	"
Green butcher cows		6	"
Green butcher steers, light		7	"
Green butcher steers, heavy		8	"

ONIONS—$3 to $4 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—There is rather an improved demand for some descriptions of leather, but as yet the demand is not what was anticipated at this season of the year, the result considerable Leather will be carried over, and finished Harness Leather in the market unsold. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@ 0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.36@ 0.42
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0.32@ 0.33
Red Sole, B A, light	0.30@ 0.31
Red Sole, good dge	0.27@ 0.29
Oak, Rough	0.30@ 0.34
Hemlock, city oak	0.26@ 0.28
Harness, country	0.26@ 0.28
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.22@ 0.25
Skirting, No. 1	0.30@ 0.32
Fair Brifle, ₱ doz	.60@.65
Best Leather	0.70@0.80
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.19@ 0.23
Finished Kips	0.30@ 0.90

CLOVERSEED—As already intimated, the market is easier under the influence of the advices from the West, where prices, we believe, have dropped and the tendency is in the direction of further decline, although there may be a stiffening up again within the next twenty-four hours. The grocery trade continues quiet, and devoid of anything new or important, excepting that Molasses is quoted higher at New Orleans, which, of course, will not be without its effect here. Flour continues dull, and the same is true of general produce, without, however, any quotable change in prices.

APPLES—Continue to come forward freely, and with the supply accumulating and increased offering, the market is weak, but not quotably lower; we continue to quote at $1.50 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply, and dull but unchanged; in kegs, 60 to 65c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and nearly nominal; the market, as explained, is a jobbing way, at $2@2.25 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice varieties.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3½@4c.

BUTTER—The supply of prime butter continues light, unusually so for this season of the year, and we continue to quote at $1.52 to $2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is in light stock, the receipts of which, of late, have been quite limited; the market is light, and with a steady consumptive demand, the market is firm, and the recent sharp advance fully sustained.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $14 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, and its general tone and spirit unchanged in consequence, but prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Factory, 16½ @17c; New York, 17@18c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry, but the market is not near as active as it usually is at this season of the year. Apples quotable at from 4½@6c ₱ lb, according to quality; Peaches, (halves) 8@9c.

ONIONS—The receipts of fresh continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand; quotable at $2@2.25 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

FLOUR—The demand for this important staple continues light, being confined entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade; prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsin, and $5.75@6 for Minnesota; winters, $5.50@6 for red and $6.50@6.75 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, as it usually is at this particular time, and the markets present but little that is really new or important to call for reference at this writing; the inquiry has been confined almost entirely to small lots in these columns. Our New Orleans telegram of 2d, reports Molasses strong and advancing, and the same dispatch reports Sugar firm and active. Some well informed operators are impressed with the belief that Sugars have touched bottom, although in consequence of the general depression in business, there is an absence of speculation, and any material or permanent advance, therefore, is not looked for. The stock of Coffee is accumulating at the seaboard, and the market is dull in consequence, although there has been no change in prices for some days.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Ex Standard A	10¾
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75

COFFEE.

Rio Good	20@21	Roasted lb

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-Night.

OPERA HOUSE—Miss Clara Morris as *Cora* in "Article 47."

LIBRARY HALL—English Opera Company. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg as *Mignon*.

Row at a Colored Ball.

A row took place on Wylie avenue this morning at the conclusion of a colored ball, and twenty of the rioters were captured and locked up in the Central Station. Officer Mike Harrison was seriously injured in making arrests, in being struck on the head with a pop bottle.

A Book to Make an Epoch.

We call attention to the advertisement of this book on our first page, the author of which is the eminent Jno. W. Draper, M. D., known to the reading public as a forcible reasoner and accurate and attractive writer. This work, styled "The History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science," has been brought out by the well-known publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of Broadway, New York.

Suits for Slander.

A capias was issued out of the District Court yesterday, for the arrest of Jennette Shoentag, who is charged with uttering slanderous words, detrimental to the character of Lonesa Slunalzried. It was made returnable the first Monday of the present month.

Suit was entered in the same Court by Joseph Geyer, against Robert Thompson, on a similar charge. The deponent alleges that Thompson published in a barber shop, that he (Geyer) had stolen from his pocket a book containing $22.25, and that he could prove it. A capias was issued.

Stolen Silver Ware.

The residence of O. H. P. Williams, at Sewickley, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and twelve hundred dollars' worth of silver ware carried off. The articles taken are described as follows: Two water-pitchers, marked "Silver Wedding;" one oyster-tureen, one oyster-ladle, marked "O. H. P. W.;" two water-sets, salver, one marked "O. H. P. W.;" two pickle-castors, three fruit-baskets, two gravy-spoons, two salt-dishes with spoons, two teapots, two napkin-rings, marked "Uncle," "Aunt;" two butter-knives, one watch (silver), one chain (gold), lot of forks, at least one-half dozen.

Paying for Their Fun.

The three young men—James Caskey, James Murphy and Wm. Graham—who were arrested for so brutally beating Samuel Mercer, on Park Way, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, had a hearing before Mayor Fleming last evening, and were each held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of assault and battery, and were besides fined $20 and costs for disorderly conduct, and in default of payment, thirty days at Claremont. Graham was also prosecuted by George Rife, a young man, for striking him on the head with a plate in a saloon, injuring him severely. On this charge of felonious assault and battery he was also held in $500 bail for trial.

A Partial Hearing in Reference to Gambling Houses.

A report has been current for a day or two past that a gambling house on Fourth avenue was "pulled" by the officers, and the proprietor taken before a magistrate, where he gave bail for a hearing; also that there was a money consideration paid for the withdrawal of the charge and the return of the paraphernalia belonging to the establishment. It appears that an information has been made and a partial hearing was had in the case before Alderman Thomas yesterday afternoon, which will be completed as soon as possible. No doubt the question will receive due attention, and justice will be dealt out rigidly at the hands of this magistrate.

Slight Fire—Steamer Damaged and Driver Injured.

The alarm of fire at five o'clock yesterday evening, from box 127, at the corner of Seventh and Carson streets, South Side, was caused by only the burning of a chimney. Chief White was unable to learn who pulled the box. While answering the alarm, and on the way to the scene, the Walton engine was upset, the boiler broken, and other parts of the machinery badly damaged. The steamer sustained such injuries that it will have to be sent to the Amoskeag works, in New Hampshire, to be repaired. Ben. Bamford, the driver of the engine, was also thrown from his seat by the overturning, and seriously hurt. One of his ears was nearly cut off, and he was otherwise badly bruised.

Market Committee.

The Market Committee also met last night in the City Clerk's office.

A communication from the Diamond market dealers complaining about the poor quality of gas furnished them was received and filed.

Superintendent Caskey reported the following receipts and disbursemehts for November:

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond market	$2,269 75
Fifth avenue market	254 59
South Side market	300 30
Ninth ward market	6 60
	$2,831 26

EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond market	$ 511 47
Fifth avenue market	85 00
South Side market	180 05
Ninth ward market	28 50
	$ 805 02

The pay rolls for the expenditures were approved and the committee adjourned.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

A Rich Musical Treat in the Chapel Last Evening.

The friends and patrons of the Pittsburgh Female College, who attended the musical entertainment given in the chapel of that institution last evening, were greatly delighted with the excellent programme of music afforded them, the rendition of which could hardly be surpassed. The chapel was filled to its utmost capacity—not even standing room remaining unoccupied. A great many had to turn away for want of space to accommodate them. The exercises began promptly on time, Dr. Pershing presiding. We herewith submit the programme:

Organ—Selections from Meyerbeer "11 Prophetie".....Prof. Nicholl.
Song—"Croquet".....Mrs. Scudder.
Solo, Violin.....Prof. Biessner.
Solo, Piano—"Trovatore".....Miss Atkinson.
Duett, Piano.....Professor and Mrs. Biessner.
Duett, Vocal—"Fioravante's Last Singing Lesson".....The Misses Atkinson.
Solo, Piano—"Schiller's March".....Prof. DeHam.
Song—"In Questo Semplice".....Mrs. Scudder.
Organ—Selections from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia".....Prof. Nicholl.

Nearly all the performers were *encored*, which was nothing more than they deserved, the exercises being very entertaining. It is hardly necessary for us to add that the reputation of this college, especially in the Musical Department, is widespread, and the Institution richly deserves its favorable name.

ALLEGHENY STREET COMMITTEE.

Viewers on the Troy Hill Road Improvement Selected—Other Improvements Recommended.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

It was decided to report to Common Council in favor of constructing a lateral sewer on Western avenue.

The ordinance appointing viewers to assess benefits and damages for improving the Troy Hill road was taken up, and Messrs. Wm. F. Richardson, Henry Gerwig and Robert H. Knox were selected as the Board of Viewers, and the ordinance appointing them was ordered to be printed, to be submitted to Councils at their next meeting for approval.

The City Engineer was directed to change the numbers on the houses on North avenue, between James street and Madison avenue.

The contract for grading and paving an alley lying 160 feet east of Chartiers street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Locust street, was awarded to Thomas Carson, for the sum of $726.15.

The Street Commissioner, of the Western District was directed to place a cinder walk on Eckert street.

The Street Committee, of the Eastern District, was authorized to notify the contractor to proceed at once with the work of putting up the steps on Long Lane.

The pay rolls, as follows, were appointed:

Eastern District	$ 933 49
Western "	524 12
Total	$1,457 61

Adjourned.

THE ROAD DISTRICTS.

Pay of the Commissioners—Cost Completed—The Subterranean Fights.

A meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. R. G. Herron in the chair.

Resolutions were passed directing the Commissioner of the First road district to cut around the coal fire at Herron's hill in order to extinguish the fire, and giving Mr. Wormser four feet of the north sidewalk of Sylvan avenue for an outlet to his property.

An ordinance was ordered for a sewer on Station street, from Frankstown avenue to River avenue, and along River avenue to a point about four hundred feet east of Station street.

The district pay rolls were read as follows:

First district	$124 83
Second district	202 25
Third district	237 33
	$564 41

Mr. Aull—I am opposed to paying the Road Commissioners for doing nothing, as there is no money in the appropriation to be expended for labor and material to keep the streets in repair.

Mr. Cunningham—The Commissioners claim that they earn their salaries by listening to the complaints of citizens. (Laughter)

The pay rolls were then approved and ordered to be paid the Commissioners and engineer regularly elected by Councils and applying to their salaries.

On motion of Mr. Scully, Greenfield and Hazlewood avenues and Isabella street, having been graded and paved according to the contract were taken off the hands of the contractors.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the Committee decided to visit Jumonville street to look into its proposed vacation at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Adjourned.

A PROSPECTIVE LOCK-OUT.

The Dispute Between the Manufacturers and Boilers—What the Conference Has Amounted to—So Nearer an Amicable Conclusion—Both Sides Standing Firm—What They Have to Say.

Monday is the time fixed upon by the manufacturers of iron, hereabouts, for either a reduction or a general shut down of the furnaces, and the differences between the boilers and the manufacturers consequently, just now, very largely engages public attention. The stoppage of the mills would be undoubtedly not only a be source of great distress to the workmen, who depend upon them for a living, but would also seriously embarrass business interests of the community. For these reasons, there is a general hope that some compromise may be effected and that the mills may be kept in operation.

There have been several meetings held this week, on the subject as has been noted in our columns, but as yet no favorable conclusion has been reached. A representative of this paper, with a view of ascertaining the exact status of affairs, called yesterday afternoon upon a gentleman, prominent in manufacturing circles, and from him gathered some fresh particulars. In response to an inquiry as to the outlook, the gentleman said, "the outlook seems to indicate a shut down."

THE OUTLOOK—A "SHUT DOWN."

"The manufacturers," I believe, said the inquirer "have several times announced their determination to shut down on Monday, at the end of the thirty days given the boilers."

"Yes, sir, they have; and they will stand by it. I was at the meeting on yesterday afternoon, and the whole matter was again canvassed there. The result was the passage of a resolution unanimously to shut down on Saturday night unless a new schedule of rates was adopted."

"Well, was that meeting a fair expression of the views of the manufacturers?"

"I think it was. I know of no responsible manufacturing establishment in the city that was not represented. By the way, I see you newspaper men have been making a slight mistake. You speak of the Iron Association as conducting these negotiations. That is a mistake. The Iron Association, as an association, has nothing to do in the matter. It is the iron manufacturers generally, whether they belong to the Association or not, who have the business in hand."

"Well is'nt that a distinction without much of a difference?"

"By no means. It is just this difference, that the whole iron trade is represented in these general meetings, while in the Association, just the membership of that organization is represented. In other words, a general meeting of the iron manufacturers takes a wider scope than the Iron Association. If you keep that fact in mind, it will enable you to see that this movement among the manufacturers is a solid one."

THE MANUFACTURERS UNANIMOUS.

"And you say there is an unanimity of sentiment?"

"Yes sir, so far as I know a perfect unanimity. You may rest upon it, all the boiling furnaces will shut down on Saturday night unless there is a new schedule adopted."

"But really now is there not the slightest braggadocia about this? *Can* the mill owners stand this with orders ahead?"

"Oh, we've been talking to some of the boilers, or at least, that's exactly the argument they use, but they'll find it's a great mistake. Why sir, there is enough "muck bar" in and around Pittsburgh to keep us going for three months. You understand it's not the whole mill that stops, but only the boiling department. Have you seen the *Manufacturer* this week?"

"The scribe admitted having seen the journal designated, but confessed that its pages had not lured him into any extravagant consumption of midnight oil. The interviewed party, however, hunted up a copy out of the paper, and pointed to a paragraph with the remark that it pretty plainly stated the case. The paragraph set forth that "the mills are in a much better condition to stop their boiling departments than the boilers imagine. This is the time of the year when orders from agricultural implement makers are on hand generally in large amount, and the boilers have calculated on this fact, but it is also a fact that a number of our mills wrote to the parties with whom they had contracts for this class of goods to send in their specifications for the balance of this season, and by Saturday night these orders will be finished. There is also a large amount of muck bar and scrap in the city, *and while can be had in stock on hand*—But then, that's not the question. We don't want to come any gouge game. We think we ought to have a fair day's wages for a hard day's work. Personally, I'd rather not have any strike. It would be a mighty bad thing; but we think we're contending for our right and that makes us stand firm."

"Will there be a strike do you think?"

"Well, as things stand now, I'm afraid so. It looks that way to me, but there's two days yet to arrange the trouble, and may be something can be done. Honestly I hope so, but then, don't you put me down as weakening any. That's not the kind of a man I am."

The scribe in continuing his investigations elsewhere, discovered that there had been another conference held between prominent men on both sides during the afternoon, but no definite conclusion had been reached—the same old ground being again traversed. Another attempt will be made this afternoon by the sub-committees from each side, to harmonize. The meeting will be secret as the others have been, but the result will be made known at the general meeting to-morrow.

Special Notice.

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainty of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, Bisquit, acid or baking powder to produce Puddin, Cake of any kind, Dough-nuts, self-raisin, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The machinery, is fully mixed with the flour by has its particles that every particle of flour your own receipt self-raising. You can use sack of the flour. Is those printed on every is required to ½ buckwheat, all that est of cakes, is to ½ place the light-buckwheat flour and ma your self-raising water and bake at once on a batter with With our Flour and Buckwheat griddle cake, &c., will always be the same your Bisflour, as well as our Superior Crack. This small Cakes, will be found at all re and corners also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill. S. S. MARVIN & Co.

The Excitement.

At Nutting's, for Men, Youth's Boy's, and Children's overcoats and Winter Suits, seem to increase daily. He is determined to close his establishment in this city, and this is a good chance to get valuable, stylish clothing for a little money. Nos. 42 and 44 Sixth street, is the place and the only place for real bargains.

Wanted.

$40,000 Mortgage.
$25,000 Mortgage.
Must be improved Mortgage.
Strictly property.
Corner Fifth avenue and STEWART, Street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The largest audience of the week greeted Miss Morris last night, attracted by a desire to witness her personation of *Cora*, in "Article 47." This character is a very difficult one to faithfully enact, particularly where the actress is required to simulate the looks, words, gestures, and bearing of insanity, there being great danger in overstepping the bounds and presenting an exaggerated picture, but Miss Morris has bestowed too much thought and study on the part to give it anything else than a truthful representation. There was nothing extravagant in her characterization of the crazy, capricious, revengeful *Cora*, in whose bosom all the devilish passions found a home, but all of which were, in the end, subordinated to her love for *George Du Hamel*. There was superb acting on the part of both Miss Morris and Mr. Norton in the closing scene of the act in which *Mercelle* finds her husband, *George*, at the gambling house of *Cora*, and in her company. The latter, trembling on the verge of insanity, angered and in a towering passion at seeing *George Du Hamel's* affection for his wife denounces him to her as a convict, and in doing so breaks the chain that held him to her. *George* confesses to having served five years in Toulon prison, but is forgiven by his wife for having kept the secret from her so long. The act that completes *Cora's* insanity consists in *George* tearing from her face the veil that hides from view the fiendish scar which disfigured her for life, and the almost unearthly scream, in which is compressed madness, sensitiveness, anger, hatred and fear, with which the unkind act is received, is wonderfully realistic. Miss Morris is well worth seeing in "Article 47," and Mr. Norton as *George* sustains the difficult part in a highly commendable way. The play will be repeated this evening and every other night this week, with *Camille* again as the attraction for the matinee on Saturday.

Library Hall—English Opera.

The Kellogg English Opera Company opened the short season of English Opera last evening, at Library Hall, before a fair audience. It was not anticipated that the house would be crowded on the occasion as it was what is known as an "off night," Miss Kellogg, the bright particular star of the company, not being in the cast. The performance was the tuneful opera of "Il Trovatore," with Mad. Van Zandt in the *role* of Leonora, Seguin as Manrico, Miss Emma Howard as *Inez*, Mr. Carleton as *Count di Luna*, Mr. Hamilton as *Ferando*, Mr. Nichols as *Ruiz*, and Mr. Joseph Maas as *Manrico*.

The opera was, on the whole, very handsomely produced. The costumes were rich and in good taste throughout and the choruses generally quite acceptable. Madame Van Zandt was in superb voice and met with a very cordial reception. Her rendition of *Leonora* was such as to fully sustain the high opinions formed of her during former seasons here. She received several encores during the evening. Mr. Seguin's *Azucena* was about as near perfection as mortals may reasonably expect to get. Mrs. Segain is a finished singer and actress, and it would be difficult to say whether for acting or singing is the most worthy of commendation. She acted with power and sang delightfully. Mr. Carleton's *Count di Luna* was a very superior performance. His rich baritone voice and fine personal appearance was displayed to good advantage. Mr. Maas has a voice of smooth and even quality, but of rather moderate power. As *Manrico*, he made his talents to partially unfair advantage in the prison song and the last duiet duet with the gypsy, both of which were encored. Mr. Hamilton's *Ferando* was most creditably rendered, singing with much volume and finished style. The remainder of the company did moderately well, and the same may be remarked of the orchestra. The execution of "Il Travatore," on a whole, was highly deserving of warm commendation it received from the audience.

To-night the great event of the season occurs, when Miss Kellogg, America's great prima donna, appears in Ambroise Thomas' charming romantic opera of "Mignon," performed for the first time here in English. Our public will do honor one who is the queen of American songstresses, and a lady of refinement and social worth. Miss Kellogg will appear as *Mignon*, with Madame Van Zandt, Annie Beaumont and Messrs. Peakes, Segurin, Marchesi and Carleton in the cast. The sale of seats has been heavy, and a crowded and brilliant audience may be looked upon as a certainty.

Alice Oates Opera Bouffe.

The season of Opera Bouffe at Library Hall, next week bids fair to be a grand success, as is indicated by the large number of seats already secured since the commencement of the sale yesterday morning. M'lle Aimee is ones, King as the very best interpreter of French comic opera in the country at the present time, and will be assisted by a large company of excellent performers. The sale of seats continues at Hale's music store.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sings in opera for the amusement of the public, but plays on a banjo to please her friends.

THE NEW YORK *Star* enviously observes that McKee Rankin gets $150 a week, and all he does is to hug a pretty girl and say "ha, ha."

LUCCA lives in Switzerland, where she has bought a house on the border of one of the many lakes in that country. "Nothing," said Lucca, "would induce me to go again to Germany, sare!"

IT is amusing to listen to the seraphs when they become angry because the shoes which they become angry because the shoes furnished by the theatrical costumers are large. It is hard to keep an equable temper on $6 a week.

THE adverse criticisms of the New York press seem to have frightened Miss Kate Field from her determination to adopt the stage as a profession. In choosing "Peg Woffington" as her initial *role* Miss Kate evidently aimed a *peg* too high, and her ambition got a humiliating rumble.

A YOUNG lad went out hunting with a pistol belonging to the properties of the Troy theatre and returned it loaded with ball to Miss Marietta Ravel, who was to use a pistol, loaded only with powder, in a play she was performing in at the time. The mistake was discovered in time to prevent a genuine tragedy.

THE Shah met Mme Milsson-Ronzand, and says of her in his book: "Nelson, a young Swedish woman, talkative, witty, artful, sharp; she earns much money in St. Petersburg and America, and is married to a Frenchman named Gousseau." But his best hit concerns the Queen, "who is fifty, but looks but forty." She was born in 1815.

DE MURSKA has a parrot, and to that favorite bird the lady devotes great attention. Its musical education is progressing slowly, however, as it is lending its great ornithological intellect upon a top note that beats that stunner which De Murska uses in her *repertoire* of melody. Over that parrot, morning and night, warbles the great cantatrice. She sings: "*Du bist mein lieber.*" And Poll replies with an ear-splitting: "*Ausgespielt, Ausgespielt.*"

POOR HARRY BEETLE.

A Waynesburg Story—An Unnatural Stepmother—Sickness and Starvation.

The Waynesburg *Republican* tells the following:—About ten miles west of Waynesburg, in Centre township, there lived for many years a farmer named Beely Beetle, who was the head of a family and the owner of a farm. He was an easy-going, harmless old man, who thought the

"visual line that girt him round the world's extreme"

which same opinion was enjoyed by the balance of the family. The forepart of last summer Beely sickened and died of typhoid fever. He made over, in his will, a large portion of his property to his bachelor son, Harry, who made his home with his father. In the event of Harry's death before the old lady—his stepmother—the property was to go to her. After Beely's death the old woman began a kind of an organized system of persecution against Harry—depriving him of necessary food, &c. Harry being a chip out of the old block, and forty years or upwards of age, took matters as they came and said but little. While in good health he could bear rough usage, and occasionally shifted his quarters, but sickness came and a weakened appetite, when something more dainty was necessary to tickle the palate and nourish the body. He, too, was attacked by fever, but for a while he was able to visit the neighbors, and by that means managed to keep from starving. But finally he was made to succumb to the disease that had seized upon his frame, and he took his bed to rise no more. Then came poor Harry Beetle's lonely, starving, suffering days. At first along the neighbors were kind, and administered to his wants—carried him sweet, nourishing food, gave him refreshing drinks, and applied cooling balms to his fevered brow. But the old Borgian, his step-mother, watched with eagle eye what was going on, and let no opportunity go by unimproved to hasten the sick man's final departure. Seeing that Harry had friends that cared for his life, and would look after his desires and wants, she sought to put a stop to the visits of all ministering angels, whether dressed in male or female garb. So she barred the doors of the dwelling, and refused to admit any one who came with any solid comforts, apparently being quite solicitous of Harry's death, that she might come into possession of a little property.

The curtain is drawn over the last days of Harry Beetle, and about two weeks ago he gave up his life. How much his death was due to his step-mother, will perhaps never be known, but the neighbors shake their heads and say hard things of old mother Beetle.

Unexcelled.

Six octavo Smith American Organs, 8 stops. List price $265 for.....$135
Five octave Smith American Organs, 6 stops, sub-bass. List $210 for.....$115
Five octave Smith American Organ, 7 stops, 2 reeds and sub-bass. List $235 for. $135
Good Smith American Organ, strong tone, used for church or Sunday school, slightly Other List $300 for.....$125
pianos. Organs taken in exchange for room for hall, at nominal price to make of new and improved goods. *"Jubilee"* organs duced prices. Tuned patterns at greatly re Pianos" at great unrivalled "Mathushek "Concert" Grand Pianos at greatly reduced prices. One he had at a bargain, at slightly used, can House, No. 136 Smithfield street, where the largest and finest stock of musical goods west of New York, wholesale and retail, is constantly in store, at prices much below any in the city.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at 160. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Hodge is able to be out on the street.

The contested election case of Joseph M. Carson cost the county $352.50.

Everything was quiet at Powers' Run yesterday, and the Columbia Conduit Company was pumping oil through its pipes uninterrupted.

Samuel Mercer, the old man who was so brutally beaten on Park Way, on Wednesday evening was sent to the Allegheny, Poor House.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils, will meet this evening to approve the pay rolls, and to have a talk about the big bell.

The committee of Councils appointed to draft an ordinance for the reorganization of the police force will meet this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

A horse attached to Thomas' bakery wagon ran off on Church alley, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, but it was stopped by Officer Miller before any damage was done.

The young men Caskey and Graham, who assaulted Mr. Mercer on Park Way on Wednesday evening, were sent to jail for trial, by Mayor Fleming, yesterday morning.

James McDonald, the boy who was arrested in Allegheny, on Wednesday evening for stealing caps, was discharged yesterday by Mayor Fleming, as Mr. Campbell refused to prosecute him.

A man named John Haslan, had two fingers badly crushed between the cog wheels of a derrick, on Henderson street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Ure dressed the injured members.

The men at the Sligo Iron Works struck yesterday, because the metal which was given them to work up was "too hard and contained too many cinders." It is thought there will be a resumption this morning.

The war of the Packet Companies at St. Louis still continues. Both sides have filed their grievances in Court, and a long and tedious law suit is the result. There are a number of Pittsburghers, owners of steamboats, interested in this contest.

The horse and buggy stolen on Wednesday night from in front of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, by the Fourth ward thieves, was found on Penn avenue by Captain Irwin and Lieut. Colson. The outfit belonged to Mrs. Benson.

The contested election case of Joseph M. Carson is about at an end, the ballot box having been examined in the Common Pleas Judges yesterday, who, as soon as they look over the votes of the First and Fourteenth wards, which will be done this morning, will issue a certificate of election to Mr. Carson.

Last night three boys were detected in the act of stealing some pigeons in a yard on Third street, Allegheny, by the owner of the pigeons. He made a raid on them and captured one of them, a negro, named Anderson. He was handed over to Officer Burgess, who placed him in the lock-up.

A Western avenue street car came down the Federal street grade too fast yesterday about noon, and the driver by turning the horses head towards the sidewalk, and thus throwing the car off the track, prevented a collision with a freight train that was crossing the street at the time.

Cross-suits were entered before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, by Charles McClure and Calvin Smith for the former being charged with adultery and the latter with aggravated assault and battery. In default of $1,000 bail each, they were assigned quarters with Warden Smith, to await a hearing.

Robert Ott, who is wanted here to answer a charge of larceny, was arrested on Wednesday in Johnstown, but through the influence of his many friends there, was permitted to go free again. Last night, however, Detective Moessner received a telegram from Altoona stating that Ott had been arrested there. He will probably be brought to the city to-day.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the District Court, by the Uniondale Cemetery Company, of Allegheny, against the Borough of Allegheny, praying that the defendants be restrained from digging upon certain lands used as a place for the burial of the dead. The orators set forth that unless an injunction is granted the ground will be rendered useless for burial purposes, and therefore ask for immediate action.

The body of Henry Miller, who was drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite Lacy's Saloon, on Penn avenue, during last Sunday, was recovered yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, but thought it was unnecessary to hold an inquest as it was known that the unfortunate man came to his death from accident. Deceased was eighteen years of age and lived with his brother on Twenty-ninth street, with whom he was learning the carpenter trade.

John Miller, who was charged by officer McCarthy with cruelty to animals in abusing a lame horse, had a hearing yesterday evening, before Acting Mayor McMasters, and was fined ten dollars and costs. The superintendent of the Humane Society was present and at the hearing said that while the magistrate to impose a fine of only ten dollars, stating that it was not the object of the Society to arrest and fine men, so much as to prevent cruelty. The Mayor replied that he wished to act in harmony with the organization and would only impose the penalty proposed, but intimated that it should be much more severe.

The will of the late Dr. Murdoch was filed in the Registers Office yesterday, and appears to be made up of two separate documents, dated on different days in September, 1874. On one paper decedent bequeaths to his son Andrew, the medical library, instruments, book and the office furniture. The balance of the property is given to his wife. On the other side of the paper is written what appears to be another will, which provides for a division of the property among the children. In neither will was there any executor appointed, and the instrument has not, as yet, been probated, and will not be until it is determined which one bears the latest date.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James. H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh was yesterday elected Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. The honor was conferred at the convention now in session at New Orleans.

Hon. W. H. Wallace is in the city stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. He is here on busines in the Circuit Court of the United States connected with the sale of the property of the Derby Coal Company. He represents the mortgage creditors, whose claims amount to three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Joseph Murray, bankrupt, Greene county. The creditors having chosen James Meek, of Greene county, assignee, the same was approved.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of C. E. Royce, Esq., for compensation for services rendered as Solicitor for the assignee, presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

S. W. Wykoff, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Willard, of scranton.

Meeks agnes, Porter et al., bankrupts. An injunction was granted against Patrick Kennedy and others, execution creditors.

Keefer & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. On petition of George Keefer, an order was made for a meeting of creditors for the purpose of receiving from the bankrupts a proposition for compromise under the 17th section of the amended bankrupt law.

George Ober, petitioner for bankruptcy, on like petition filed, a similar order was made.

W. A. Bunting, who was arrested Wednesday afternoon on a civil process issued out of the State Court, was brought before Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a hearing on the same, he was discharged, it appearing that the judgment upon which he was arrested had been obtained after proceedings in bankruptcy had been commenced.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

The case of Eliza C. Remenschneider vs. John M. Kuterera, an action to recover damages for alleged rape on an infant daughter of plaintiff, is on trial before Judge Ewing. The defendant was acquitted of the charge in the Criminal Court.

The case of E. McKean vs. Elkins, Bly & Co., previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Thomas Walsh by his next friend vs. Constantine Krugel, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $87.

Joseph B. Smith, Esq., of Bellair, was admitted and duly qualified to practice in this Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Dravos' assignees vs. Miller.
Huckestein vs. Scott.
Hart vs. Colvin.
City of Allegheny vs. Wilson.
Lippold vs. Smith.
Dickey vs. Lean et al.
Helper vs. Beversmith.
Elcessor for use vs. N. W. M. Life Ins. Co.
Appel vs. Nease & Son.
Smith vs. Irwin.
Stevenson's Sons & Co. vs. Gibson.
Kober et al. vs. Sloan.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The argument list is still before this Court.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The argument list was taken up yesterday morning and occupied the attention of this Court during the entire day.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Alpostock, at New York, Holsatia, at New York; Minnesota, at New York; Stelzmann, at Antwerp, Italy, at Fastnet.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 300 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Toles Brines & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. dAS

THE TAXPAYERS' REFORM.

Legality of the Late City Election—Proposed Meeting of Citizens in Favor of a New Deal—An Opinion From Col. J. K. Kerr—A Committee to Wait on the Mayor.

The regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, Mr. Geo. S. Finley presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of committees were called, and the chairmen reported progress. Mr. King, from the Committee on Municipal Hall said they are now in the throes of the examination and are not yet ready to submit a report, as the Court Auditors have not concluded their inspection.

Mr. Sackett—I suppose you are keeping an account of the losses.

Mr. King—Oh yes. We are doing that.

Mr. Riddell, from the Committee on the Legality of the Mayor's election, reported that he had secured the introduction into Councils at its last meeting of a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation for a new election, but that the rules could not be suspended to consider it. He was of the opinion, however, that it would come up at the next meeting. He offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to visit the Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the city, present the petitions signed, and formally request him to issue his proclamation for the election of city officers, and that they report at as early a day as practicable what action the Mayor will take.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to act as a Committee of Arrangements to call at such time and place as may hereafter be designated by them, a public meeting of our citizens who believe the last city election to have been illegal and prematurely held, to give expression to their views, and to take such action as they may deem advisable toward securing a new election for city officers, &c., in February next.

Pending the adoption of the above resolutions Captain Ward proposed the following opinion from Col. James K. Kerr which was read and received.

CAPT. JOHN WARD—Dear Sir:—I have carefully examined the provisions of the Charter of the city and the Constitution in reference to the proper time for the election of the Mayor.

On the second Tuesday of October, 1871, James Blakmore was elected Mayor, to serve for a term of three years, from the first day of February, 1872 (act of April 15, 1839, fixing time for commencement of term; act of April 6, 1867, sections 3, 4 and 29, having been amended by the act of 1868, sections 13 and 14). In the absence of any additional legislation or constitutional action, a new Mayor would have been elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1874, whose term would have commenced on the expiration of Mr. Blackmore's, on February 1, 1875.

Section 3 of the new Constitution directs that "all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," and section 26 of the schedule provides that "all persons in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and that the first election under it shall hold their respective offices until the time for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution."

Taking these two sections together, and reading one by the other, it is evident that the intention of the Convention was, not to advance the municipal election eight months, but to postpone it four months, and to continue in office, until the election, those offices whose terms would otherwise expire then. If the constitutional convention had existed the provision extending the term would have been unnecessary, the instrument itself explains not only the general, but the special intent to extend the terms of the incumbents until their successors could be elected and qualified, and because that intentionis expressed all others are excluded. (*Expressionums est exclusio alterius.*)

Moreover, the new Constitution provided certain machinery for holding elections, and directed that certain things should be done, which were not done prior to the election last February. These provisions are not merely directory, but mandatory, and the failure to comply therewith renders said election void.

Therefore, I believe the election held last February was illegal, and is void for the foregoing reasons, and many others which I have not time to express to you.

The new Constitution repeals all the provisions of the prior laws inconsistent therewith, and there can therefore be no doubt as to the illegality of the election.

J. K. KERR.

PITTSBURGH, November 11, 1874.

Mr. Riddell's resolutions were finally adopted, and the chair appointed as the committee provided for by them Messrs. Jones, King, Mellon, Norton and Keyser.

Adjourned.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Grandview Avenue—District Pay Rolls Ordained—Ordinances Ordered—Assessments Approved—Contract Awarded—Market Committee Meeting.

The Street Committee met last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. Fulton in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Rafferty moved to reconsider the action taken at the former session requesting the Mayor to file the bond of the city in the matter of the opening of Grandview avenue. Carried.

The following pay rolls of the different districts were approved and ordered to be paid:

First district	$1,467 46
Second "	2,465 82
Third "	876 65
Fifth "	578 36
Sixth "	432 50
Seventh "	5,192 77
Board of Viewers	350 00
Engineers' pay roll	1,187 26
Total	$12,370 22

Mr. Elder submitted a resolution requesting the City Attorney to prepare and report or to execute the bond of the city in the sum of $15,000 for the opening of Grandview avenue as soon as a majority of the Commissioners resign. On motion of Mr. Glass it was postponed until the next monthly meeting.

Mr. Ahl submitted a remonstrance against a sewer on Fifteenth street, from Liberty street to the Allegheny river. The remonstrance for the same was called up and indefinitely postponed.

The petition of Thomas D. Owens for commutation of the assessment for the improvement of Vine street, regarding a sewer, Mr. Elder submitted a report in favor of the correction, was granted.

The following assessments were read and approved: Charlotte street, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth street; Thirty-fourth street, from Webster avenue to Fountain street; Edward's alley, South Side, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets; Twenty-first street, from Sarah street to a point south of Josephine street; Harcum's alley, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth streets; Clark street and Clark alley, from Overhill street to Passavant's alley.

Messrs. Bidwells, Rafferty, Robinson, W. C. Brown, and Glass were appointed in accordance with a resolution referred to the committee from Councils, to ascertain by what authority the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad hold Manors street, on the South Side.

An ordinance for a pipe sewer on Fifth avenue and Cecil alley, from Union street to the Allegheny river was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Elder presented a resolution instructing the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance enabling the city to take charge of the sewer on Penn avenue, constructed by the county. Laid over, and on motion of Mr. Rafferty a sub-committee was appointed to interview the County Commissioners and ascertain if the sewer can be secured, or permission to tap it obtained. The chair appointed Messrs. Elder, Rafferty and Ward.

Mr. Milligan offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance for the relocation of Water street from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. Passed.

Mr. Flinn submitted a resolution requiring Mr. Rourke to make a passage way along Vickroy street, between Magee street and Fifth avenue, through the property the use of which has been granted to Mr. Hutchinson for two years. Referred to a sub-committee.

The contract for a sewer on Thirty-sixth street was awarded to Wm. Thin, at $3 per lineal foot, $38 for man holes and $75 for catch basins.

The following business was affirmatively recommended to Councils. Ordinance for the assessment of damages on Emmet street. Ordinance supplementary to an ordinance for the construction of a bridge on Main street over Saw Mill run. Ordinance for eighteen inch pipe sewer on Washington street. Ordinance for sewer on Redoubt alley. Ordinance for the